

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI **Contents** No. 10

OCTOBER, 1922

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER  
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Foreign Postage 50 Cents Additional

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Photo by Handy, Washington. Reproduced from an old print.  
THROUGH TRADITION, WE HAVE BEEN LED TO BELIEVE, THAT GENERAL WASHINGTON WAS AN ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMER ON THE FLUTE AND  
DELIGHTED TO PLAY TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF NELLIE CUSTIS  
(See page 591)

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1922

WHOLE No. 362

## THE POST OFFICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HE Post Office of the United States, as a distinct civic establishment is built upon a foundation supplied by the energy and enterprise of an American newspaper publisher. A year or more before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War it came into existence in opposition to the Royal Mail service in the Colonies and reached such a point of efficiency and service that, when the Continental Congress established a postal service, it meant little more than taking over and systematizing William Goddard's newspaper mail.

The Royal Mail in the Colonies became a source of irritation to the people with the beginning of the Stamp Act excitement. The postal rates were high and the business methods a mixture of arrogance and superciliousness. When the struggle against the Crown commenced, the Royal Post Office interfered in every possible way, that could block the efforts of the Colonies to obtain unanimity of action. It delayed and suppressed news and mis-handled mail. Letters were opened, read and destroyed and the information thus

obtained was transmitted to the royal authorities. Such interference was serious and this and many petty tyrannies of the Post were decided factors in rousing the spirit of protest and rebellion, especially among the business and mercantile classes.

William Goddard was the owner and publisher of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper that espoused the cause of the Colonies with fearless enthusiasm. Because of its pungent criticism of British administrative measures his paper was practically barred from the mail a year or more before the war began. With true American newspaper enterprise Goddard refused to be balked and forthwith established a carrier service from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York to get his paper into the hands of his subscribers. This venture proving successful, he made a tour of the Colonies and obtained subscriptions sufficient to establish a line of riders from Massachusetts to Georgia. These post riders, almost at once, were entrusted with carrying small parcels and letters by the people along the routes, as their service

was regular and more dependable than that of the Royal Mail riders. By August, 1774, Goddard's service was in full operation and the revenues of the Royal Mail was seriously curtailed by the competition. It was not a peaceful competition, however, and there were frequent personal encounters and much bad blood displayed by the competing riders when they chanced to meet upon the road. These were in effect, the preliminary skirmishes of the war that was soon to break forth.

A month after Lexington, the Continental Congress appointed a committee of Benjamin Franklin, who had been the Deputy Postmaster General of the Royal Mail in the Colonies; Thomas Lynch, Richard Henry Lee, who later introduced the resolution of Independence; Thomas Willing, Samuel Adams and Philip Livingston, to consider the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters throughout the Continent, as the then critical situation rendered it highly necessary that ways and means be devised for the speedy and secure conveyance of intelligence from one end of the Colonies to the other. This committee brought in a report, July 25, 1775, which was considered and adopted the next day, so that the Post Office, which came into existence by the adoption of this report, was the second executive department created by the Continental Congress. The first, naturally enough in a frontier country, was the Indian Department. As established the Post Office consisted of a Postmaster General of the United Colonies, whose office was to be in Philadelphia, a Secretary, a Comptroller or auditor and the necessary number of deputies, or postmasters, in charge of the post offices throughout the Colonies. The post riders, or mail carriers were looked upon, apparently, as mere messengers, or employees, and were not given much consideration, then or

later though, had it not been for their services, the rest of the organization would have fallen to the ground as useless. The main or trunk line of post offices reached from Falmouth, now Maine, to Savannah, Georgia, with cross lines to the interior as needed. The Postmaster General's salary allowance at the start was \$1000, and the postmasters were allowed, in lieu of salary, 20 per cent. of all postage paid into the office when the whole amount was under \$1000 a year and 10 per cent. when this amount exceeded \$1000. The postage rates were established at 20 per cent. less than those of the Royal Mail, which had been one shilling, eight pence on single letters (letters written on one sheet of paper only), not carried over 60 miles; two shillings when carried between 100 and 200 miles; three shillings eight pence for between 200 and 300 miles; four shillings for between 300 and 400 miles, and four shillings, six pence for between 400 and 500 miles. The rate was doubled for double letters (letters written on two sheets of paper), treble for treble letters and so on; the postage on an ounce package equalled that on four single letters.

Congress pledged itself to supply any money deficiency and elected Benjamin Franklin the first Postmaster General. Franklin immediately appointed William Goddard as his Surveyor General of Post Roads, which was the same as supervisor of post riders, and Richard Bache, his Secretary and Comptroller. This was the modest beginning of the official Post Office Department of the United States and these three men put into operation the postal system which has continued, without a break down to the present and ranks today with the United States Treasury in importance to the well-being of the nation.

The complete Post Office establishment included, of course, the postmasters throughout the country and the post riders.

Unfortunately no full record of these has survived; but it is possible to check up a nearly complete list of the postmasters and post offices from 1775 through 1777, and these will be here given because it has nowhere been published before and because these men contributed a valuable share of the combined effort that gained our independence.

The main line of the mail ran north and south from Philadelphia, the central office. Northward the stages were, Philadelphia to Easton, Pennsylvania; Easton to Fishkill, New York; Fishkill to Hartford, Connecticut; Hartford to Boston; Boston to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Portsmouth to Falmouth, then in Massachusetts, now in Maine. To the south the line ran, Philadelphia to Annapolis, Maryland; Annapolis to Williamsburg, Virginia; Williamsburg to Halifax, North Carolina; Halifax to Wilmington in the same State; Wilmington to Charleston, South Carolina, and Charleston to Savannah, Georgia. There were deputies in each of the above main station post offices and intermediate stations were established as needed. The mail passed twice a week to each of the main stations and the postal regulations demanded 100 miles of travel from the post riders every 24 hours, even though this might mean riding both night and day. The riders were paid 12 pence Pennsylvania currency per mile from October 20th to April 20th and 8 pence per mile from April 20th to October 20th. While the army was at Cambridge, during the siege of Boston, the riding stages between Philadelphia and Washington's headquarters were Brunswick, New Jersey; Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, Fairfield, Hartford, Woodstock and Cambridge.

The year 1775 passed with the civil organization of the Revolutionary government shaking down into place. Despite

the many and heavy demands on Franklin's time he succeeded in systematizing and improving the mail service to such an extent that by the end of 1776, when he gave up the Postmaster Generalship to become United States Commissioner to France, the postal service was running with comparative smoothness and commendable efficiency. In 1776 the franking of mail, free postage of official letters, was introduced. It did not come into existence without a struggle, for the men of the Revolution were chary and suspicious of everything savoring of special privilege. They had seen the evils of political favoritism and it was largely because of such evils that they had been driven to rebel against their King. The privilege was first proposed for the soldiers in the field and, after considering two weeks, Congress granted free postage to the troops actually engaged in active service; later this privilege was extended to the officers and toward the end of the year to the Board of War. The Commander-in-Chief and the President of Congress had the privilege from the beginning.

Postmasters were exempt from military service and the post riders were likewise excused, these last by a resolve of August 8th. At the end of August, Congress formulated additional regulations which provided a post rider for every 25 or 30 miles of mail route, and each rider was expected to cover his stage three times a week, setting out immediately on receipt of the mail and travelling without stops to the next rider. This was the pony express plan that was so successfully operated in the Far West a century later, and it is interesting to know that our Continental Congress planned a service that was developed to its highest point of efficiency by the western plainsman, Buffalo Bill, one hundred years afterwards. A trouble in 1776, was keeping the riders up to their





schedule, a point in the western pony express service that was taken care of by the personal pride of the plainsman in his reputation as a hard rider. But this pride was non-existent in 1776, and Congress suggested that the Postmaster General institute a system of waybills or some similar check method to prevent delay on the part of the post riders. In these additional regulations of August, Congress provided for three mail, or "advice" boats, to ply between North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the nearest port to the seat of Congress. These boats were to be armed, and the frugal-mindedness of the Congress was displayed in the proviso that the boats carry cargoes, to meet the expense of their operation.

A record of the Post Office personnel for the first years of the Revolution does not seem to have survived. It is doubtful if one for 1775 was ever specifically compiled; but from 1776 up to 1778 we have what appears to be a nearly complete record and it is from this record that the following names and offices are given, as a roster of civilian patriots deserving of place on the honor roll of the Revolution: Falmouth (Maine), Samuel Freeman and Moses Swift, Postmasters; Portsmouth, N. H., Samuel Penhallow and Jeremiah Libbey; Salem, Mass., Edward Norris and Mascoll Williams; Newburyport, Mass., Bulkley Emerson; Ipswich, Mass., Daniel Daniel Noyes; Middletown, Mass., Hobby Winsley; Springfield, Mass., Moses Church; Fairfield, Conn., Thaddeus Burr; Stratford, Conn., Ebenezer Weed; Hartford, Conn., William Ellery, Thomas Hilldrup and J. Hastings; New Haven, Elias Beers, G. Saltonstall; Westerly, R. I., Joel Babcock and — Goddard; Newport, R. I., Solomon Southwick; Greenwich, R. I., G. Mumford; Providence, R. I., John Carter; Fishkill, N. Y., Samuel Loudoun; Fredericksburg, N. Y.,

William Smith and James Taylor; Little Rest, N. Y., William Potter; Trenton, N. J., Abraham Hunt and James Paxton; Princeton, N. J., Hugh Montgomery; Elizabethtown, N. J., Edward Thomas and Cochran Prider; Morristown, N. J., Frederick King; Bristol, Pa., Charles Bessonot; Easton, Pa., Robert Trail; Reading, Pa., Henry Haller; Philadelphia, Peter Baynton, who was also Comptroller of the Post Office; Susquehanna, Pa., John Rogers; Wilmington, Del., Jacob Broome; Newcastle, Del., Mrs. Clay; Head of Elk, Md., Jacob Hollingsworth and Joseph Stiles; Baltimore, Md., Mary K. Goddard; Annapolis, Md., William Whitcroft and William Goldsmith; Bladensburg, Md., Christopher Lowndes; Upper Marlboro, Md., Stephen West; Georgetown, Md., Thomas Richardson; Chestertown, Eastern Shore, Md., John Bolton; Queenstown, Md., James Browne, James Kent, William Richmond and R. Wilson; Talbot, Md., John Nesmyth and William McCallum; Alexandria, Va., Josiah Watson and Robert McCrea; Dumfries, Va., Richard Graham; Fredericksburg, Va., William Smith; Newcastle, Va., F. Tate; Petersburg, Va., William Bradley; Suffolk, Va., John Driver; Aylett's Warehouse, Va., — Pollard; Port Royal, Va., George Tankerslie; Yorktown, Va., Richard Brown; Bath-town, N. C., William Brown; Edenton, N. C., William Gardner; Wilmington, N. C., John Dubois; Georgetown, S. C., Robert Gibson and William Steuart; Jacksonburg, S. C., John Tod; Charleston, S. C., Peter Bonetheau; Purysburgh, S. C., Frederick Rehm; Pocotaligo, S. C., Richard Wayne. Many of these individuals had already acted as postmasters at one time or another before the commencement of the Revolution, either with the Royal Mail or in Goddard's newspaper service so that it was not an entirely

untrained force that managed the various post office stations.

In addition to the above names there are those of Richard N. Stephens, Surveyor for the Southern District; James Bryson, Surveyor for the Middle District; Alexander Purdie, who seems to have acted as an accountant; John Clarkson, who acted in a similar capacity, and Joel Erpin, Richard Cogdell, Thomas McLeane, William Brown, Richard Yorke, John Perkins and John Bolton, whose duties are not defined. The express, or post riders of 1776 of whom there is record are: John King, Bernard Wolf, E. Adams, Hugh M'Clenaghan, John Avery, Jr., Elijah Bennett, William Chew, Josiah Fessenden, Joseph Beck and John Pluckrose.

In October, 1776, occurred the first mail mishap of which we have a record. The important despatches between Congress and the army were sent by special expresses, independent of the regular mail routes and schedules (Elijah Bennett and Josiah Fessenden seem to have been the most trusted of these); one of the riders was robbed of despatches from General Washington, at Bristol, Pennsylvania. He was promptly arrested and a committee of Congress investigated the affair. The postmaster at Bristol was discharged for complicity in the theft, but the express rider was cleared. The experience Congress gained in this investigation led to the Postmaster General obtaining full control over the special expresses, and the incident has value mainly in showing that Congress, thus early, awoke to the expediency of leaving the civil bureaus as unhampered in the management of their affairs as the military officers were left unhampered in the management of the army.

Near the end of the year Benjamin Franklin was appointed Commissioner to

represent the United States at the Court of France, and Richard Bache was selected to succeed him as Postmaster General.

Political patronage, in the scramble for postmasterships, may be said to date from the beginning of Postmaster General Bache's administration. Envy, masked as patriotism, represented to Congress in January, 1777, that persons disaffected to the American cause were employed as postmasters and riders. Congress called for a list of the names of employees and copies of their recommendations and, as there appeared to be reason why the Post Office should be criticized, a thing that Benjamin Franklin's management escaped, asked pointedly why the regulations of the Post Office were not carried out. Bache did not furnish the names as requested, but stated generally, that every precaution had been taken at the first establishment of the Post Office to prevent such things. The Surveyors had been ordered to request the town committees, or State conventions to nominate the postmasters and riders. In the appointment of deputy postmasters and post riders these recommendations were made the rule of selection.

But one rider was dismissed as a result of this spasm of patriotism and the Postmaster General stated that he was not entirely certain of the truth of the charge even in this case. The dismissal therefore was put upon the ground of dilatory habits, of which evidence could be produced.

Protests of underpaid employees had been heard in 1777 and were heard again in March, 1778. Jonathan Hastings, postmaster at Cambridge and Boston, complained that the 20 per cent. allowance was not sufficient, and after more complaint to the same effect, from others, Congress gave the Postmaster General authority to grant an additional allowance, not to exceed \$200 annually, to postmasters when,

in his discretion, it appeared absolutely necessary.

Two additional Surveyors of the Post Office were authorized during the year 1778, and the inspection tours were defined as from Casco Bay, then Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Edenton, N. C., and from Edenton to Savannah, Ga. An Inspector of Dead Letters was created and conferred on Ebenezer Hazard, whose duties were specified with such painful precision that it speedily became apparent they could not be performed by any one man. By means of this office, however, intelligence of considerable value found its way to Congress.

A change in the method of handling the mail for the army had been made toward the latter part of the preceding year, 1777. The regular mail riders passing near where the army happened to be, had been in the habit of turning off to deliver the mail to headquarters. It was ordered in October, 1777, that the riders pay no attention to the position of the army, but deliver all army mail to the post office nearest; the postmasters at such points were authorized to hire special express to deliver the mail to the army headquarters direct. Near the end of 1777 it was found that the expense deficit of the Post Office had greatly increased and the postage rates were raised 50 per cent. in an effort to meet the situation. The expense account of the Post Office establishment, as balanced from the time Franklin relinquished the office of Postmaster General, to October, 1778, amounted, in round numbers, to £13,000. In 1777 the post office at Philadelphia turned in the greatest amount of money for postage paid, with Baltimore, Albany, Annapolis, Boston and Dumfries next, in the order named. The last quarter for 1778, and indeed for the year and a half preceding January, 1779, the post offices showing the

greatest returns in postage amounts collected were: Philadelphia, Easton, Md.; Middletown, Conn., and Providence, R. I. In January, 1779, the expense of the mail rider service was eight times as much as it had been in 1777.

The personnel of the Post Office Department at the end of the year 1778 was as follows: Postmaster General, Richard Bache; Surveyor General, Eastern District, Ebenezer Hazard; for the Middle District, James Bryson; for the Southern District, Richard N. Stephens. Hazard, as before stated, was also Inspector of Dead Letters; Peter Baynton, the Postmaster at Philadelphia, had been appointed to succeed Bache as Comptroller and Secretary, and Samuel Loudoun had succeeded Hazard as Postmaster at Fishkill, N. Y.

In January, 1779, the Post Office was £1300 and two years' salary in debt to the Postmaster General. In April it raised the Postmaster General's pay to \$2000, but as that official still complained of its inadequacy it was raised to \$5000 at the end of the year.

A view of the general mail conditions in 1779 is given in Ebenezer Hazard's long letter of December 2, 1779, in which he sets forth the many difficulties under which the Post Office labored. A principal cause of trouble was the grievance felt by the regular mail riders because of the preferential treatment, both as to pay and rations, received by the special express. The current belief among the mail riders was that the express received \$20 a day and that they were paid, while in service, whether they were riding or not; they drew both rations and forage from the public stores and none of their rides exceeded twenty miles. They carried letters, privately, on which postage should be paid, and often attended to their private concerns while on public business. Hazard

told, with righteous indignation, of an express who offered a post rider \$15 to carry his despatches to the next station, on the very flimsy excuse that he could not find his horse. The expresses seldom had more than a few single letters to carry and Hazard suggested that they transport the army returns, which were being sent through the post office on frank. These valuable papers could easily be stolen from the mail and the enemy gain important knowledge therefrom. They accumulated in the post offices until sometimes there was a wheelbarrow load of them before they could be sent off. The expresses, it seemed, were promptly paid their handsome salaries while the mail riders were allowed a mere pittance and even that was not regularly paid to them. This letter from Hazard proved the proverbial last straw with Congress which, at the end of the month, made a sweeping revision of the express service by legislating it out of existence; a remedy that merely substituted for one set of evils another of a different type. The expresses were abolished December 27, 1779, and the protest from General Washington was prompt and vigorous. The matter was compromised by granting the Commander-in-Chief authority to employ expresses when he judged proper. This authority was given January 14, 1780. A year later (December, 1781) the express service having again grown to former proportions, all expresses were again dismissed, with the same proviso as before.

At the end of 1779 the postal rate was changed to 25 prices above that of 1775 in an effort to meet the expenditures for the Post Office establishment which amounted, in round numbers, to \$111,970.

The Surveyors' travelling expenses were another exasperating difficulty. With the cost of everything steadily mounting and the value of the Continental dollar steadily

sinking, these men, who were continually on the move throughout the Colonies, found great difficulty in fulfilling their duties. Congress tried the experiment, in January, 1780, of allowing the Surveyors their reasonable expenses instead of the \$40 a day previously allowed them. But from the totals that came in under this arrangement the Surveyors appeared to have forgotten the meaning of the word reasonable and, in May, the allowance was cancelled and the postage rates doubled. The line from Philadelphia to Talbot, Md., was abolished and an effort made to secure revenue from the foreign mail, or "ships' letters" as they were called. These were ordered deposited in the post office immediately on arrival. The sea captains had been very casual about the letters entrusted to them for delivery in the United States; no postage was paid upon them and they were entrusted to almost any traveller for delivery. By this means a no inconsiderable loss to the post office resulted and penalties were established to prevent the captains from sending forward their letters by private messengers.

Congress attempted to meet the expense of the Post Office by authorizing the Postmaster General to draw warrants against the Continental Loan Offices of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina to a total that, among them, would amount to \$100,000. This would have been a sensible bit of finance, but for the fact that Congress drew so often and so extensively upon the Loan Offices for miscellaneous amounts that the important question was, did these offices have the money. One phase of the Post Office management by Congress was the continual jugglery of financial expedients to meet the departmental expense. The pay of officials and employees was raised and reduced, schemes were adopted, tried a few weeks or a few months and

discarded, allowances were cut off, replaced and then abolished until it is a marvel that any organization at all was maintained.

The Southern mail reached Congress but once a week and the maintenance expense of this seemed out of all proportion to the result so, having dismissed the expensive express, Congress shifted the burden to the already sorely harassed regular mail riders, who were expected to bring in a mail twice a week from as far south as Charleston and as far north as Boston. By August, 1780, the experiment of a biweekly mail was abandoned. The mail rider's pay was doubled, but in December this imaginary extravagance was repented of and the amount put back to the old figures. There were some favored mail routes; but these were by accident rather than design. Among them was the stage that ended at Fishkill, N. Y. It was looked upon as choice, for the rider could stable his horse there in the public stable and get forage at cost from the Military Storekeeper. This, when expense accounts and salaries were irregularly paid and depreciation caused loss between the time the account was rendered and the money received, was an item not to be despised.

The dangers of the mail service were real and not a few during the war. Several riders were waylaid and captured by the British or Tories, and robbery of the mail by stealth, fraud and violence was not infrequent. But if the troubles were many the patriotism of most of the personnel was equal to the strain. The conditions in the country during the Revolution were such that the wonder is that there were so few mail losses rather than that there were many.

The Post Office, together with all the other government departments, as well as the Continental Congress itself, suffered

from the relaxed tension that came after the surrender of Yorktown in 1781. The war was over and victory had been won; that was the universal feeling however doubtful the issue really continued to be. The year of the surrender, the files of the Post Office gives us the names of the post riders in the service and they are worth repeating here, as their routes are also given. The three divisions of the country, under which the Colonies had functioned during the war, the Eastern, Middle and Southern, were not so strictly defined, so far as the Post Office was concerned, as for some of the other government departments. The Eastern District comprised New England, New York and New Jersey; the Middle, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the Southern, North and South Carolina and Georgia. The riders for the Eastern District were James Martin, who rode from Philadelphia to Morristown; Reuben Chadwick, from Morristown to Fishkill; Daniel Ayres, Fishkill to Albany; Elisha Skinner and James Pratt, Fishkill to Hartford; David Hyde, Edward Adams, William Torrey, Peter Mumford and Benjamin Mumford, Hartford to Boston; John Noble, Boston to Portsmouth, and Joseph Barnard, Portsmouth to Falmouth. The Middle District riders were: William Gilmore, Philadelphia to Annapolis; William McCallum, Annapolis to Fredericksburg; Reuben Ballard, Fredericksburg to Hobb's Hole; Gideon Bosher, Fredericksburg to Newcastle; Alexander Stuart, Newcastle to Petersburg; Josh Abraham, Newcastle to Williamsburg; John James, Williamsburg to Suffolk; John Cowling, Williamsburg to Portsmouth, and John Wright, Suffolk to Edenton. The only rider whose name is available for the Southern District is William Brown, who rode from Edenton to Newbern.

In January, 1782, Richard Bache re-

signed and Ebenezer Hazard was appointed Postmaster General in his place. The management of the Post Office was hampered by a mass of conflicting regulations, and one of Hazard's first recommendations was that Congress revise and codify all the acts and resolves relating to the Post Office. This was undertaken, but was postponed and delayed until it was May of the next year before a complete plan of postal regulation was finally agreed upon.

Hazard's understanding of the needs of the service had been gathered at first hand on his inspection tours as Surveyor, and he did much to simplify and improve the organization. He was able to reduce the post riding expense by a fair saving and to establish a route from Petersburg, Virginia, to Edenton, North Carolina, on an arrangement that kept the United States free from expense for the first year of its operation. During his administration a great many mail robberies took place and the question of detailing light dragoons as an armed escort for the riders was considered. This plan was not generally adopted because the cavalrymen could not be spared for such service, and, because where it was tried, the trooper made more trouble than he gave aid, for he disdainfully refused to carry any of the mail, and his scorn, did not add anything to the cheerfulness with which the mail rider performed his duty.

The insufficiency of the pay and travelling expense money of the Surveyors continued to be a vexation in 1782. In that year, more than half the postmasters did not receive, from their 20 per cent. commission, over £5 a quarter and, as if this pittance fee was a matter of prime importance to Congress, there was a wrangle over the point of whether this paltry sum was to be paid in hard money (silver) or the almost worthless Continental paper.

Disposal of the increasing quantity of dead letters also became a problem in Hazard's administration. This class of mail had been under his direct control before he became head of the postal service. He had reported the difficulties, but by the time he became Postmaster General the number of accumulated dead letters had become so great as to make the further saving of them appear foolish, even to Congress. Information of value had been obtained from them; toryism had been discovered and evidence of food and other speculations divulged, though nothing had been done as a result of such disclosures. Hazard wished to destroy all dead letters except those of evident value; but this matter, like so many others in the civic administration went over and was postponed.

The question of postage on outgoing letters to Europe also arose. The practice seemed to have been for the writers of such letters to carry them in person aboard ship, or send them thither by a friend, and to pay the captain of the ship a small fee to carry the missive across the sea. Hazard insisted that this practice be stopped and that every letter to Europe go through the post office. The rate was fixed at one shilling for single letters and others in proportion. Here, as from the incoming letters from abroad, a tidy bit of postage revenue was lost by the United States. This matter came up again in 1783, and was then finally settled by a clever arrangement which will be duly mentioned.

The Post Office was investigated by a committee of Congress in January, 1783, and Hazard's administration completely approved. The committee found that he had conducted affairs with the utmost industry and economy and also with due regard for the public convenience. A reduction of the franking privilege then possessed by the government departments

was proposed in the beginning of the year, as the mind of Congress was set upon the most rigid economy, but an investigating committee considered that it could not be accomplished without detriment to the public service. The committee felt convinced that the department heads would truly pay for all ingoing as well as outgoing mail which was of a private nature, and frowned upon a suggestion that the Post Office authorities inspect the mail to determine the point.

The first case of fraud perpetrated through the Post Office occurred in year 1783, the last year of the war. Mail robberies had increased in number, but most of them were of minor consequence like the one that occurred at Princeton, N. J. That thief evidently thought he was getting something of value and when he found it was only a bag of letters he threw it away without opening any of them; they were all recovered, little the worse for the experience. The fraud case was of a more serious character, reflecting as it did upon the honor of the Post Office in protecting the letters intrusted to its care. A firm of merchants, with houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, failed in business. One of the creditors in Philadelphia, with the connivance of other creditors, applied for the mail of the father-in-law of the Philadelphia merchant failure. A letter was handed out and afterwards, when the father-in-law himself applied for his mail, the wrongful delivery was discovered. A prosecution in the courts was expected by the conniving creditors, who had suspected dishonesty in the failure and had obtained the father-in-law's letter to substantiate their suspicions. Hazard recommended to Congress that the United States sue the man who had obtained the letter on misrepresentation, but no government action appears to have been taken.

One special branch of the postal service

was the postmaster with the Main Army. He travelled with the army and shared its hardships and inconveniences in the field. The cost of this post office, which was maintained at headquarters, was about \$100 per month. There had always been difficulty in keeping a good man in the place for any length of time, as the pay was quite low, \$10 per month, with two rations a day and forage for two horses. Most of the men who held this position resigned because they had no rank and authority and usually found themselves considered on a par with the common soldier. There was no distinguishing uniform for the position, though one of the postmasters is known to have worn green clothes, probably of his own designing. In 1783, with the position vacant, Postmaster General Hazard asked permission to fill it on the best terms he could, unhampered by pay restrictions. The Congressional method of arranging this was to take the position away from the direction of the Postmaster General and assign it to the military pay roll of the Paymaster General, which presumably permitted it to be filled by the detail of a military man to the post. The list of names of the men who held this honorable position is not complete. Thus far we know Hugh Smith, Hugh Hastings, Baxter Howe, John Durham Alvey and Samuel Loudoun.

The final regulation of the Continental Post Office was made by Congress, March 11, 1783. It was, in effect, a consolidation of the various acts and resolves from July, 1775, to October, 1781. In general these regulations provided that the Postmaster General was to have supervision over all mail matters and to appoint deputies as he saw fit. The deputy's pay was fixed, as before, at 20 per cent. of the income of his post office; mails were to be once a week, and such post offices as were found

unnecessary could be discontinued by the Postmaster General; the supervisors, or surveyors were granted \$4 a day and travel expenses; all post office employees were exempt from military service; no one but mail riders and expresses were allowed to carry letters, and these riders and expresses were forbidden to carry anything other than mail. It was made a felony to rob the mail; letters from abroad must be deposited in the Post Office and the rate for these was fixed at one penny per letter; the postage rate for domestic letters was fixed at the old Royal Mail amount, before the war commenced; the list of the dead letters was to be published; the Postmaster General's salary was fixed at \$1250 and that of his clerk at \$800 a year. The franking privilege was repealed, but the Commander-in-Chief, heads of separate armies and Congressmen were allowed to send their letters free. There was some discussion over this last, but here, as in the case of the department heads, it was assumed that the Congressman would declare and pay for his private mail.

The Post Office received its first real shock in this last year of the war. Since 1776 whatever had been its difficulties it was spared that of competition, and now, with peace assured, two lines of packet ships were established, one by the French Minister to sail to France and one by private enterprise to sail to England. The Postmaster General was wroth and took the stand that if mail were allowed to go by these packets without first passing through the Post Office it would be an insult to the dignity of the United States. The French packets were a novel institution and the amount of mail they might carry was so small that the Postmaster General thought they need not be seriously considered; but the English boats were a different matter.

The mail here was heavier and, by the British regulations, the postage fees could be paid either in England or America. Experience had proven that such fees were seldom paid in England and the return was made to the United States where the fee was then paid. The British packets would not deliver mail to the United States Post Office except on a receipt; such receipt made the United States responsible for the mail with no means of collecting the unpaid postage. This responsibility and the labor of handling would cost America, it was estimated, £3000 annually. Refusal on the part of the United States Post Office to deliver such letters would raise a clamor from merchants and others to whom the letters were addressed, that would be detrimental to the postal service. Hazard received this mail and forwarded only such part of it as involved the least risk. He so notified Great Britain and thereafter all the letters came as common "ship's letters," which were minus all postage for the voyage, but subject to the usual domestic rate from their port of arrival to destination. It was at this point that the Postmaster General showed real genius. He allowed a gratuity of 1/90 of a dollar for all letters from beyond the sea that were deposited in the Post Office by the sea captains bringing them over. This was the first mail subsidy in the history of the United States Post Office. If the captains declined this fee it would be sent to the Society for the Relief of Masters of Vessels, their widows and children.

As soon as this became known, all letters were promptly turned in to the Post Office and the bluff seamen declined to accept the fee. In a very short time over £90 accumulated which was turned into the fund of the Society, and the grateful thanks of those who were helped by it was recorded in the public prints. The merchants were well pleased to have their letters punctu-

ally delivered, the sea captains were glad to contribute to such a charity, the postal regulations were obeyed and everybody was made happy.

During the war the Post Office was directed by a Postmaster General, a Comptroller and three Surveyors; at the end of 1783 the postal establishment had been reduced to a Postmaster General and one assistant, while the mail had grown heavier and the volume of business greatly increased. The postage rates for 1784 were established upon the zone system: Eight pence for 15 miles, 16 pence for 30 miles, 1 shilling for 45 miles and 1 shilling 8 pence for 60 miles. However reasonable this was in the old days of horseback and stage, since the advent of the fast railroad train it was long ago demonstrated to be impracticable and obstructionary for letters and first class mail. It still continues, as a relic of archaic understanding, in our parcel post charges. Newspapers were carried 50 miles for 8 pence, 100 miles for 16 pence and 200 miles for 1 shilling 8 pence. The regulations provided that they must be wrapped so that the number of

copies could be known, and if any letter was placed therein the letter postage rate would be assessed. A most interesting practice was the grant of the privilege of post free exchanges of one copy of a newspaper between publishers, over one stage of the post routes. The cost of the contract between Philadelphia and New York for a mail every day in the summer and three times a week in the winter was £400 per annum, in 1784.

With the abolition by Congress in this year of the franking privileges that had been granted to the military during the war, the Revolutionary activities of the Continental Post Office came to a logical close. The service continued throughout the trying period of 1784-89 and was virtually the only branch of the Revolutionary government that held its existence intact during the transfer year of 1789, when the present government under the Constitution went into operation. The Post Office therefore is the real point of contact between the old Continental government of the Confederation and our present United States.



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## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



OCTOBER is the month of many State Conferences. I greatly regret that I cannot have the pleasure and the inspiration of being present at all of them, but this of course is a physical impossibility owing to their conflicting dates. I say "inspiration" advisedly, for our State Conferences are an inspiration. They are inspiring because doing things together is always an incentive and a stimulus if the things that we do are worth while.

More and more I ask myself—what are the worth while things? What does our country need most today and what can we do as a Society to promote it?

Year by year our Society is growing by the thousands and tens of thousands. Last year we admitted 12,615 new members, the largest number ever admitted in any one year. This means an increase of power and influence, and with this comes an increase in our responsibility; it means that our Society has a mighty force at its disposal which it can either use or neglect. We can use or bury our talents. Clearly it is our high duty to use our power to promote what our country most needs.

And what our country most needs today is a revival of the spirit of our ancestors—the spirit of pilgrim and patriot, the spirit that we are organized to perpetuate. We have been drifting away from it. We have been drifting away from the spirit that wrote the *Mayflower "Compact"* which bound its signers to make laws for the good of the community and then to *obey* them. We have been drifting away from the spirit that wrote the Declaration of Independence which declares that all men have an equal right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We have been drifting away from the spirit of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees this right. The things that have been happening in this country this summer are a shame and a disgrace to America. They should make us ask ourselves what we Americans can be thinking of to permit such things in a civilized and Christian land. What has become of our vaunted sense of morality, our sensitiveness to justice, our liberty under law? They are trodden under

the heel of unionism run mad, while the arm of law and order seems paralyzed with a strange fear, and the public looks on with a stranger and more alarming apathy. The infamous outrage at Herrin, Illinois, still at this writing (August 20th) goes unpunished and even unrebuked by the people of that community which has become a "perpetual hissing" and reproach to both State and Nation. Strikers desert their trains and leave innocent passengers marooned for days in the burning deserts of the west, endangering their lives from heat and exposure; others dynamite a West Shore train, killing women and babies; trains are ditched by the pulling up of rail spikes; others are bombed; property is destroyed; men are assaulted and slain for exercising their right to work; others say frankly they are afraid to work for fear of being shot; terrorism prevails, and all this because a few union leaders, without conscience and without human decency, are attempting in the name of labor to throttle the entire country and trample under foot all interests but their own. It is highly significant that at no time has any union or any labor leader voiced a condemnation or repudiation of these outrages—at least not so one would notice it.

In short, labor has become the slave of its leaders. The honest and honorable laboring man no longer has the liberty to work as he chooses as guaranteed to him and all men under the Constitution of this country; and why? Because many who are elected to uphold the principles of the Constitution seem strangely hesitant about enforcing the law. Unionism has become a tyranny setting itself above all law.

In proclaiming the right to strike, these lawless leaders violate the still more sacred right to work, no matter who or how many suffer from their selfishness. It is high time to repeat those memorable words of Calvin Coolidge when Governor of Massachusetts: "There is no right to strike against the public safety anywhere at any time." Courageous words with the spirit of righteous America back of them—applicable not only to the Boston police strike but also to the striking miners and railway

men, for are they not also striking against the "public safety" and the very life of the nation?

When organized labor uses the union as an instrument or excuse for organized lawlessness, it sullies the once fair name of unionism—the right of labor to unite for beneficial ends—with the bad stain of its misdeeds.

How does all this concern the Daughters of the American Revolution? It concerns us very much. By heredity we are especially pledged to be the guardians of the spirit of America—the spirit of law and order, the spirit of liberty controlled by law. We are especially pledged to be the guardians of morality, the keepers of our national honor and righteousness as handed down to us by our fathers the founders. How would Washington act in the present grave situation? Washington and his patriots will have fought for and founded this country in vain if we so soon forget how to uphold the law with firmness. Murder and violence demand punishment, not temporizing argument and weak concession that leads nowhere and benefits nobody.

As descendants of these patriots we as a Society are in honor bound to hold America true to their principles of public order, peace and safety. Our power and influence should be used in every community to direct public opinion toward the enforcement of law, to put courage into public officials, and to uphold the hands of the President in all his efforts to maintain the dignity of the Government and safeguard the people.

Enlist high-class, loyal American women in the ranks of our Society and then openly and courageously stand for the ideals of America in your own States and towns. There is a power in group-action dedicated to righteousness which transcends all individual effort. The mighty power of an organization of 130,000 patriotic and high-minded women acting as one to keep the nation firm and upstanding against lawlessness and leniency to crime cannot be measured.

America needs you—needs every one of you in your own communities—working to maintain the moral fibre of the nation in the face of present tendencies. The slackening of this moral fibre is to be seen everywhere. It is seen in leniency to an unrepentant Germany; in pacifism; in the increasing contempt for the law; in the weak delays of the law and still weaker cowardice of the men who should administer it; in the fear of losing votes; in truckling to

blocs and lobbies agitating for purely selfish ends; in leniency toward radicals, and in easy-going tolerance of their radical propaganda that is without doubt at the bottom of much of the present disorder and anarchy, seeking by means of it to bring about their hoped-for world revolution.

This is a time when State Conferences and Chapters throughout the country can do much to stiffen the public conscience and arouse public protest against these wrongs. They can pass resolutions calling for the enforcement of law and a firm handling of lawless labor agitation. They can let our legislators understand that more votes will be lost by temporizing with lawlessness than by a firm stand for the right.

Swift and sure was English justice in the case of the Irish murderers of General Wilson caught red-handed in the act. A little more of justice like that and less of easy tolerance is what this country needs, and patriotic women can do much to arouse the public to insist upon it, and this the public will not do until aroused to the gravity of the present lawless conditions.

It is a time when no true American can afford to be silent or to let things drift in our easy American way. We have got to choose—and choose quickly—between the anarchy and lawlessness of Herrin, Illinois, and the Constitution of the United States. Which is it going to be?

Unless we vindicate the law and curb present conditions, the Communism that is stealthily at work underneath this unrest will soon fan it into the flames of a world conflagration. This is what it is working for.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a great opportunity and a great responsibility confronting them. Their heritage is at stake. Who will rally to America if the heirs of America are themselves found wanting. Proclaim American ideals of liberty and law and morals; make the Constitution a household word in every home; put honest, loyal men in places of public trust and see that they are upheld; have faith that God will deliver those who are really His people. Only in this way can those who won the World War for righteousness, liberty and civilization win also the peace of justice and humanity which alone can bring stability, happiness and prosperity to this nation and all the world.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
President General.



# MUSIC OF COLONIAL DAYS

By Nelson McDowell Shepard



T is said the music of a nation expresses its soul. Certain it is that the music of a nation interprets its history, its religion, its patriotism and its social customs as do few single mediums.

Some poet has said "a land without ruins is a land without memories." If that be so, then indeed a land without its own native music is a land without romance.

For the romance in the social life of the Revolutionary period, one naturally turns to the music and drama of our Colonial forbears. Volumes have been written about the military and political events of those times but too little has been told about the social and home life. There is evidence that even in the midst of founding a future world power, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, the versatile Franklin, the banker Morris, the fiery Hamilton and the eloquent Patrick Henry were not too busy to give their individual and enthusiastic encouragement to the advancement of native American music.

A renewed emphasis has come to be attached to the musical phases of life in early America, through the very recent assembling in the Library of Congress of many rare and curious musical manuscripts incident to the Revolutionary era. Such a collection for public display was inspired primarily by the transfer of the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, America's most precious documentary relic, to the Library of Congress from the vaults of the State Department. This collection of prints and manuscripts has been compiled with a view to furnishing a musical background to Colonial

historical events and social life. For this purpose it is arranged so that it will offer specimens of the popular, patriotic, religious, concert, operatic and dance music of the day, together with the songs that were sung or played before the hearths of austere New England and gay ol' Virginia. It is interesting to know that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Hopkinson, a leading spirit in the musical activities of his times, was the first native American composer. His son, Joseph Hopkinson, is known in thousands of American homes to-day as the author of the words of "Hail Columbia."

Francis Hopkinson numbered among his personal friends and patrons the leaders of the day. He was a genius that combined the qualities of the statesman, the jurist and the poet with the natural gifts of the musician. He was successful as a painter.

"He was an active and useful member of the three great political parties which at different times divided his native State—was a Whig, a Republican and a Federalist, and he lived to see the principles and wishes of each of these parties finally and universally successful," wrote a contemporary.

Death at the age of 53 years put an end to Hopkinson's many sided career in 1791.

Among the most prized of the original Hopkinson manuscripts in the Library of Congress is his "Tune Book," which he began compiling in "Philadelphia Dominie 1759," so the book-plate records. The book, exhibited in a case, is opened showing Hopkinson's version of "Where the Bee Sucks," which he produced from memory as he heard Thomas Augustine Arne's setting of the verses from "The

Tempest." Of more interest, however, is an original song, the first secular song supposed to have been written in America, whose words seem to express the usually joyful nature of their author: "My days have been so wondrous free, the little birds that fly with careless ease from tree to tree were not as blest as I." In fact, Hopkinson frankly lays claim to being America's first composer, as set forth by the preface to his "Seven Songs" dedicated to Washington, in which he claims "the Credit as being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition."

Acknowledging the tribute thus paid him, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to his musical friend, under date of February 5, 1789:

"I can neither sing one of the songs nor raise a single note on any instrument to convince the unbelieving. But I have, however, one argument which will prevail with persons of true taste (at least, in America): I can tell them that it is the production of Mr. Hopkinson."

Here, we have the General's own admission that he "could neither sing or raise a note," which explodes the repeated fallacy that Washington was an accomplished performer on the flute and delighted to have Nellie Custis, his adopted daughter, play his accompaniments on the harpsichord. Fond of music he undeniably was, just as he was fond of dancing and the drama. We must accept his own words, however, that he could not "raise" a note.

Reference probably is made to these "Seven Songs" by Hopkinson in one of the numerous letters that passed between him and Thomas Jefferson, whose passion for music brought the two men together on a common basis. Under date of Philadelphia, October 23, 1778, Hopkinson informs Jefferson of his musical activities in this vein:



Photo by Handy, Washington

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WHO IS THE FIRST KNOWN NATIVE AMERICAN COMPOSER. HE IS CREDITED WITH DOING MORE THAN ANY PERSON, TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF MUSIC IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

"I have amused myself with composing six easy simple songs for the Harpsichord—Words and Music all my own. The Music is now engraving, when finish'd I will do myself the Pleasure of sending a Copy to Miss Jefferson. The best of them is that they are so easy that any Person who can play at all, may perform them without much Trouble, and I have endeavored to make the Melodies pleasing to the

untutor'd Ear. My new Method of quilling or rather tonguing the Harpsichord has had the Test of Time and answers perfectly well in every Respect—both my Daughters play one of them very well. The Harpsichord is forever in Exercise and yet my Tongues stand unimpaired, and my Harp is always in Order, in that Respect."

Next to Francis Hopkinson the name of Alexander Reinagle is perhaps the best known in early musical circles. He is frequently mentioned in the diary of Washington, who, for instance, records that he attended the benefit concert by Reinagle, June 12, 1787, in Philadelphia, at which the talented musician played the overture to "La Buona Figliuola," a favorite opera in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. Again, two weeks later, Washington mentions in his diary that he "accompanied Mrs. Morris" to hear Reinagle in concert. That Washington maintained a broad minded attitude toward the stage and the opera is assured from his regular attendance during the "seasons" in Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, and at one time in Charleston. His favorite opera appears to have been "The Poor Soldier," a copy of which is to be seen in the collection in the Library of Congress. It is of English origin. Charles Duray, the actor, in his "History of the Philadelphia Stage" says this opera was often acted at Washington's desire when he visited the theatre. "The Poor Soldier" was performed for the first time in London during November, 1783, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. It was composed by William Shield and made its debut in America at the John Street Theatre, New York, in December, 1785.

There is reason to believe from early writings that Washington engaged Reinagle to give music lessons to Nellie Custis. The General had presented her with an expensive harpsichord—now in

the drawing room at Mount Vernon—upon which he insisted that she practice for several hours a day. One of his greatest pleasures, it is said, was to have Nellie play and sing to him on quiet evenings at home, such old songs as the popular "Wayworn Traveler," with copies of which he "kept her constantly supplied."

One of the most unique of the compositions of Reinagle is his setting of a poem sung in honor of Washington at Trenton, in 1789, the composition having made its first appearance at a "New York subscription concert" on September 22nd of that year. The composition, "dedicated by permission to Mrs. Washington," contains the following prefatory note: "Sung by a number of young girls, dressed in white, decked with wreaths and chaplets, holding baskets of flowers in their hands, as General Washington passed under the Triumphal Arch raised on the bridge at Trenton, April 21, 1789, on his way to New York in Character of President of the United States of America, there to meet the Congress then assembled under the new Constitution."

"Welcome Mighty Chief! Once more  
Welcome to this grateful shore:  
Now no mercenary Foe  
Aims again the fatal blow."

"Virgins fair and Matrons grave,  
Those thy conquering Arms did save,  
Build for thee Triumphal Bowers.  
Strew, ye Fair, his way with flowers,  
Strew, your Hero's way with flowers."

"As they sung these lines," Reinagle narrates, "they strewed the flowers before the General, who halted until the chorus was finished. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation on the same spot.....made a lively and strong impression on his mind."

Another popular piece of those times by Reinagle was "The Federal March," an inspiring air rendered on the occasion of the great parade held on July 4, 1788, in honor of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution. Reinagle, whose contribu-



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
Né à Boston, dans la nouvelle Angleterre, le 17 Janv. 1706.

Homme de nouveau monde et de l'humanité ;  
Ce Sage sensible et versé les qualités et les éclaire ;  
Comme un autre Mentor, il cache à l'œil vulgaire,  
Sous les traits d'un mortel une divinité. — Du X. Juillet.

Photo by Handy, Washington

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S FONDNESS FOR MUSIC CAUSED HIM TO DEVELOP THE "GLASSY-CHORD" UNTIL IT BECAME QUITE A FAD AMONG OUR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS. IT APPEARS THAT HE WAS QUITE AN ADEPT PERFORMER ON THE HARP, THE GUITAR, THE VIOLIN AND THE VIOLINCELLO.

THE PRESIDENTS MARCH

THE NEW FEDERAL LONG.

Published by G. Willig, Market Street, No. 485, Philadelphia.

A handwritten musical score for "The Shepherd's Song" on four staves. The first three staves are for Treble C clef instruments, and the fourth staff is for Bass F clef instruments. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score includes a title page with "The Shepherd's Song" and "Arranged by J. S. Bach" at the top, and "After Chorale" in the middle. The lyrics describe a shepherd watching over his flock, with a brief interlude for the bassoon.

Round found the group of fame  
Let Washington his great name  
Ring the world with loud applause  
Ring the world with loud applause  
Let every other to freedom dear  
Liberate a joyful esp.  
With equal full with golden party  
He garners the heroic heart  
Of heroes was no gains with ruse  
The happier times of peace  
Piano solo rec.

YANKEE DOODLE

Behind the Chief who now commands  
One more to free his Country stands  
The rock on which the Germ will fall  
The rock on which the germ will fall  
The rock in virtue firm and true  
His honor are high on high, and you  
When glooms abdicate Colonies do  
His Bravery mind from charges free  
Relaxed on Truth or Liberty

**Great Wellington**, who did us,  
shall our wife be liberated - free.  
We will not be subjected.  
**Yester Dealer**, guard your roads,  
**Yester Dealer**, Dandy  
and others our friend our health,  
**Yester Dealer**. Dandy -

Photo by Handy, Washington  
"THE PRESIDENT'S MARC  
YOUNG BY GILBERT FOX. T

tions and whose services to American music were of intrinsic value, died in Baltimore in 1809.

In this category of national airs belongs "The President's March," shown in a first and several early editions at the Library of Congress and composed by Philip Phile (?). The first record of this composition appears in R. Shaw's "The Gentleman's Amusement," issued in April, 1794. Later it served to furnish the tune for Joseph Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia." At the request of his friend Gilbert Fox, the actor, who wished to have a patriotic text to go with the stirring notes of "The President's March," Hopkinson wrote the words to "Hail Columbia," in 1798. It was first sung by Fox, according to reliable records, on the evening of April 25th of that year. Likewise, there is on display at the Library a copy of another song, "Adams and Liberty," a patriotic ode written by Thomas Paine in 1798 to the tune of the English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," whose strains supply our own national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

John Adams was less interested in music than any of the early Chief Executives, his early writings and conversations showing the utmost contempt for "balls, Assemblies, concerts, cards, horses, dogs, which never engaged any part of my attention" . . . . business alone." In later life, however, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson inveigled him often into concert halls and opera houses. During his sojourn in France, we find Adams attending the opera in Bordeaux, April 1, 1778, for the first time in his life and evidently enjoying it. Of this experience he writes: "Went to the opera, where the scenery, the dancing, the music, afforded me a very cheerful, sprightly amusement, having never seen anything

of the kind before." In Paris his trips to the opera became more frequent, yet he would never have been known in those days what we call now a "first nighter."

With his strict New England training, Adams at least was very fond of sacred music. Very probably he had in his possession one of the "Church Hymnals," engraved and sold by Paul Revere, the self-same hero of Longfellow who aroused the sleeping countryside to arms on his famous "midnight ride." As a jack of all trades, Revere seems to have excelled. Certainly he was an excellent engraver and printer as his Book of Psalms bears testimony. It was "printed and sold by him and Josiah Flagg, Boston, 1764." On the title page one is informed: "The best tunes, in one, two, three and four parts, From the most approved Authors, fitted to all Measures and approved of by the best masters in Boston, New England, to which are added some hymns and anthems, the Greater part of them never before Printed in America." The Preface closes with the remark: "It is hoped it will not diminish the Value of this Book, in the Estimation of any, but may in some Degree recommend it even to those who have no particular relish for the music, That however we are obliged to the other Side of the Atlantick chiefly, for our Tunes, the Paper on which they are printed is the Manufacture of our own Country." This book of Paul Revere's is exceedingly rare and affords an excellent example of the hymnal in common use in that early day.

Crude indeed may have been these early musical productions, but notwithstanding they are truly interpretative of the spirit and emotions of the times. An unknown composer, whose zeal for Washington is not to be denied, dedicated to "Lady Washington" in 1796 these unique verses:

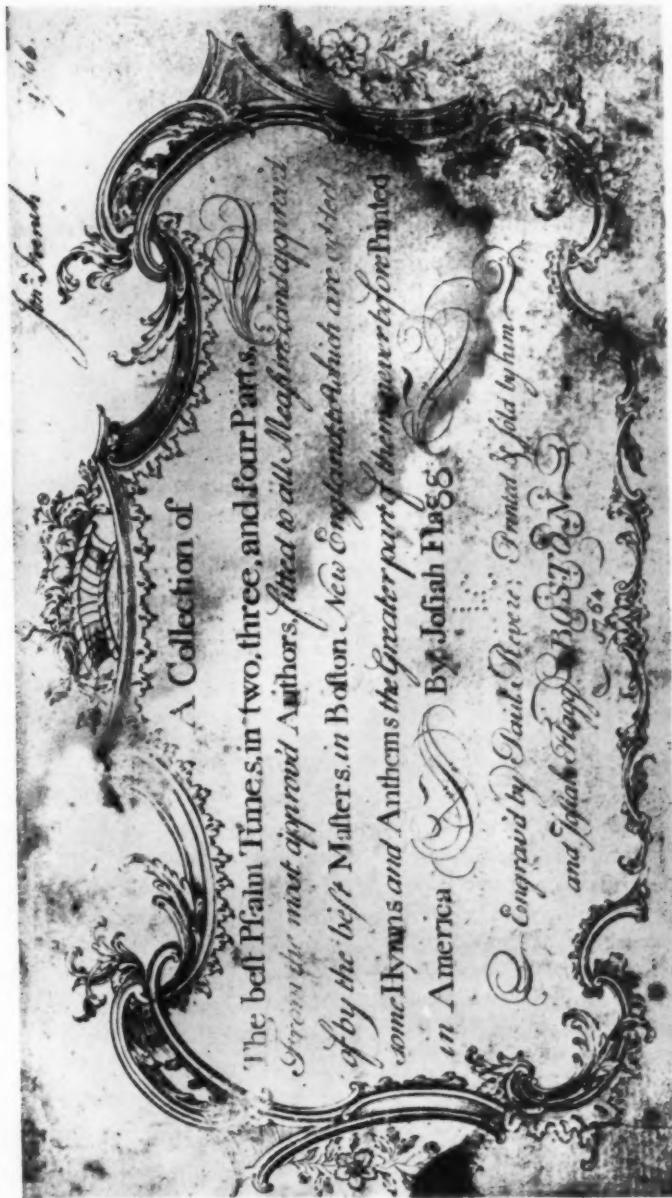


Photo by Handy, Washington  
THIS "COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES," ENGRAVED BY PAUL REVERE IN 1764, FORMS ONE OF THE MOST PRIZED SPECIMENS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. IT IS REPRODUCED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME

"Saw you my hero George? Saw you my hero George?  
I've rambled o'er the plain,  
And inquired of every swain,  
But no tidings could find of my George.

"I saw not your hero. I saw not your hero George.

I am told he's in the van  
Where the battle's just began  
But must haste to take care of my men  
O're the hills, o're dales, o're mountains and plains  
Where the drums and the trumpets sound alarm  
O' Ye Gods, I give you charge to protect my hero George  
And return him safe to my arms."

Indeed there were few patriotic verses of the Revolutionary period that were not dedicated to the virtues of the immortal Washington. Typical of these is the book of "Sacred Dirges, Hymns and Anthems," which is shown in the collection, commemorative of the death of General Washington. The composer was Oliver Holden of Shirley, or Charlestown, Massachusetts. The musical service consists of nine vocal solos, with accompaniments and includes a "Masonic Dirge," the words of which were written by the Rev. T. M. Harris, at the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons. In the preface, which is dated January 27, 1800, the author says: "At a time when deep-felt sorrow pervades the Union, & every individual is desirous to express his Veneration for the Character, and his Regret at the Loss of that Friend of Man, and brightest Ornament of his Species, the late illustrious Washington, and Congress having recommended and set apart (for that solemn purpose) the Day which gave him to America—it appeared just and proper that every Assistance should be afforded to render the public Testimonial of Our Grief as Respectable as possible. . . . ."

Another composition that is both meritorious and unique is the march composed

in honor of the purchase of Louisiana. The words are by one Michael Fortune, the music by "an amateur," so the printed copy informs us. Hero worship of Jefferson is unmistakable:

"The disdain may foam, and the Malcontents rail  
At thy Measures, O Chief, fram'd in wisdom and Zeal  
Pro Publico bono so fam'd in old Story  
For the Welfare of all—or the Whig or the Tory!  
'We admire the calm Sage, who presides o're the Nation  
Of Freemen (no titles) each man in his station.'  
Chorus: "Without Arms—without dread  
Or a drop of blood shed,  
'Great Jefferson adds to the wealth of a Nation.'"

"The Nightingale of Liberty," a collection of patriotic and Masonic songs published in New York, 1797, is another striking example of the patriotism and conviviality of early verses. Here is an example:

*True Blue*  
"Ye true sons of Freedom, attend to my song,  
While time unmolested sweet passes along,  
No aid I'll invoke from a tea-drinking Muse,  
Dictated by reason I'll sing of true Blues."

From its attractive binding, this collection of verses must have been popular in fashionable homes.

Two other prized pieces are the dirge, "Mourn Hapless Columbia," written by an unknown composer on the death of Alexander Hamilton, July 12, 1804, and "Jefferson's March," performed at the inaugural parade of Jefferson at Washington, March 4, 1801. On the reverse side is a copy of the original "Yankee Doodle." Its verses are appropriate at this time:

"The only way to keep off war  
And guard against persecution,  
Is always to be well prepared  
With hearts of resolution."

Colonial America had its dancing masters as well as its musicians. The youth of those days had dancing schools as they now have, and the accredited dancing master of Georgetown, Philadelphia, Richmond, New York and Boston society was a Frenchman named Pierre Landrin Duport. His "Fancy Menuit" was "danced by two young ladies before Mrs. Washington in Philadelphia, 1792." His book of "Menuits" contains some seventy dance tunes and is full of autobiographical allusions, evidently entered after his immigration to the United States in 1790. Thus he writes in a fine Parisian scrawl: "Quit Paris July 17, 1789," or three days after the storming of the Bastile.

There is romance aplenty in the writings about Colonial music and the names of the men who founded and moulded the Nation are intimately associated with it. Indeed, it affords an insight into their character and home-life that is not generally placed before the public.

No mention of Colonial music would be adequate without reference to Franklin's share in the development of the Armonica, that ingenious instrument which aroused widespread interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Although the invention of the musical-glasses, or the glassy-chord, as it

was originally known, is often attributed to Franklin, careful research tends to disprove it. Franklin did, however, in accordance with his habit of suggesting inventions and improvements whether in electricity, book-binding or a variety of other things, perfect the glassy-chord, so that it became in general use in the colonies.

In many ways Franklin served the cause of music in America as he served every other worthwhile cause. He could play on a number of instruments, the harp, the guitar, the violin and violoncello. While abroad he was enabled to indulge in musical pastimes, attending concerts and operas with evident pleasure, witnessing Händel conduct "The Messiah" for the last time eight days before his death, on April 6, 1759. Franklin's fondness for music, however, was to be expected in one who took the pleasure that he evidently always took in social affairs.

"Our early musical life was provincial, but not so primitive as to deserve to be ridiculed," says an eminent critic. Provincial it was if compared with that of the capitals of Europe—perhaps, as Jefferson regretted, "in a state of deplorable barbarism" at times; but it was by no means as "barbaric" as some would have us understand.

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,  
Chairman Magazine Committee.



## DISTINGUISHED MARYLANDERS IN THE ST. MEMIN COLLECTION

By Edith Roberts Ramsburgh and A. Y. Casanova



MONG the Marylanders portrayed by Saint Memin, none probably, are better known than the Tilghman family. The historical records of the Old Line State fairly bristle with their martial deeds and civic accomplishments, for they were leaders in public and social life.



WILLIAM HENSLY TILGHMAN

The family in America was founded by Richard Tilghman, who left Canterbury, Kent County, England, and settled with his wife, Mary, on the Chester Run, in 1660. The list of distinguished Tilghmans,

since that date, is a long and almost continuous one. Among the descendants of the founder, we find Benjamin Chew, a Federal General in the Civil War; James, a great Revolutionary lawyer; Lloyd, a Confederate General, killed in 1863; Matthew, a Continental Congressman; Colonel Tench Tilghman, military secretary and aide-de-camp of General Washington; a second Tench Tilghman, soldier in the regular army, and Major General of Maryland militia; William Tilghman, the great jurist and Judge of the United States Court. The reputation of the family has been co-extensive with the boundaries of the State of Maryland, and no family in it has contributed more to the public service, showing greater fidelity to all obligations.

The family has been traced back to Richard Tilghman, who lived at Holloway Court, Snodland, Kent, England, about 1450. The Maryland Historical Magazine yields an exhaustive genealogy, and in its pages we find ten or eleven generations, mostly covering the American period.

William Hensley Tilghman, in the tenth generation from . . ., . . ., was born December 16, 1784, and died in December, 1863. He was married to Maria Lloyd, a

daughter of Philemon Hensley, but had no issue.

William Hensley was a son of Colonel Peregrine Tilghman, of Hope, Talbot County, who was a member from this county in the Maryland Convention of 1777, Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the county and a member of the State Senate in 1787-88. The mother was Deborah, daughter of Colonel Robert Lloyd, of Hope, and Anna Maria Tilghman.

Judge Nicholas Brice, a prominent jurist of Maryland was descended from John Brice who arrived in Maryland from Hamershire, England, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, a Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Severn Hundred. He married Sarah, the widow of Captain Worthington.

Judge Brice was born, if we take as authority the Magazine of the Maryland Historical Society, April 23, 1771, and died May 9, 1851, marrying on December 5, 1797, Anna Maria Tilghman. She was born in August, 1774, and died December 15, 1858. In this way he became connected with the prominent family last named, which must have aided him both socially and politically.

Among his civic activities, the Chronicles of Baltimore notes that, jointly with others, he established in 1795, the Old Library Company of that city, and aided in making the splendid collection of the best works of that day. A few years ago this collection passed to and is preserved in the Maryland Historical Society.

The County Court honored his memory, at his death, and Samuel Moale, a venerable and esteemed member of the bar, contemporary with the deceased, and in intimate association with him for many years, gave an appropriate eulogy. The speaker referred in a touching manner to the subject of his remarks, his high integrity and worth as a public man and a

private citizen, and the Court adjourned as a token of respect. Judge Brice was Chief Judge of the Baltimore City Court, and died at his residence on North Charles Street, after an illness of about two years. The Judge had been appointed to the office which he held until his decease, in the year 1817, when the Court over which he presided was established by law. At the time of his death he was over eighty years of age. He was President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for many years, fulfilling his duties with care and fidelity in that responsible office. In his more important



\* JUDGE NICHOLAS BRICE, OF BALTIMORE

public station, as Chief Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, he discharged his obligations and duties under a conscientious recognition of his responsibility. In his private character, he enjoyed the unqualified respect of his fellow citizens, and left behind him the savor of a life well spent, and to society the memory of an honest man. His funeral services were held at historic old St. Paul's Church.

\* The profile likeness of Judge Nicholas Brice bears the name of Lyde Goodwin, Jr., in St. Memin's handwriting. A. O. Brice of Baltimore authorized the correction. He owns the original authentic copy of the St. Memin drawing.

Charles Sterrett Ridgeley was one of the distinguished group of Marylanders who claimed St. John as his alma mater. He was of the Class of 1802. We read in the annals of his State that he was Commander of the Elk Troop of Horse, and as such find him serving as bodyguard to General Lafayette when that illustrious Frenchman visited here in 1825; he also attended President Monroe on his visit to Annapolis when Samuel Stevens was

by Admiral Cockburn and his sailors in this warfare, ready for plunder.

An American force had been left at Bladensburg, four miles from the capital, and on receiving news of the British approach, Winder sent troops to reinforce the American contingent there. The overwhelming number of the enemy placed the American commander's force in great peril, and compelled the latter to fight or surrender; the General chose to fight, and at a little past noon, August 24th, a severe conflict began. The Americans numbered about 2,200, and the British 7,000. It was unfortunate that Secretary of War Armstrong and the bewildered Cabinet hampered General Winder, and many agree that if the latter had been given unconditional control the little American army with its 26 pieces of cannon might have driven back the invaders. As the British descended the hills and pressed towards the bridge, hurling rockets at the exposed Americans the latter at first repulsed the enemy with heroic behavior. Reinforcements came then to the aid of the British, and in the face of a deadly fire they crossed the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. A terrible contest ensued, and amid a fresh shower of rockets the American militia broke and fled. Winder, in vain, tried to rally the Americans, and finally had to order a general retreat. The American loss was 25 killed and 50 wounded, while the British was about 500 killed and wounded. In this battle there were several companies of volunteer cavalry from the District, Maryland and Virginia, under Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman and others, and many commendatory articles are found in the Archives relative to these heroes who tried to save the American capital. President Madison, Secretary of State Monroe and Secretary of War Armstrong were present at this battle, but hastened back to



CHARLES STERRETT RIDGELEY

Governor of the State. In 1802 he was Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The most important and best known public service rendered by him was when he led his squadron at the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814. It will be recalled that General Winder called upon the veteran General Samuel Smith, Baltimore, to bring out his division of militia, to meet the emergency, and, although Smith promptly responded, the call for volunteers was not very effective, and General Winder had less than 3,000 effective men to face the incoming British forces. As the men were mostly undisciplined, the American leader prudently retreated towards Washington, being followed by General Robert Ross, who had been joined

Washington very hurriedly on the defeat of the Americans. A New York newspaper man created much merriment at the time, when he penned the lines that "Should some Walter Scott, in a later century, write a poem, and call it 'Madison, or the Battle of Bladensburg,' he should suggest the following lines for the conclusion:

'Fly, Monroe, fly! run, Armstrong, Run!  
Were the last words of Madison.'

But it was no time for merriment, for Washington had to be abandoned. Ross was loath to destroy public property, but Cockburn, the marauder, became his torch bearer, for he delighted in vandalism. In the course of a few hours nothing was left of superb public buildings but blackened walls, a destruction deplored by the people of Great Britain and its best writers. The public held the Secretary of War responsible for these calamities, and the great clamor forced him to resign September 3, 1814.

Ridgeley lived at or near Oakland Manor, upon the Ellicott City and Laurel highway, having purchased the estate, consisting of about 2,300 acres from Robert Oliver, an Englishman, and which had belonged at an earlier day to Luther Martin, the famous lawyer who broke to pieces John Randolph's charges against Judge Samuel Chase, another landholder of Howard county, in one of the most famous law cases of the time.

William Winder, brother of Levin who was the sixteenth Governor of Maryland, married the daughter of Governor John Henry, and they were the parents of General William Henry Winder of the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was the son of another William Winder, who had married Esther Gillis, and had a son John Winder who married Jane Dashiel. The last named John was a son of John Winder

who came to America from Cumberland, England, to Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1665, and lieutenant colonel in 1697.

The family was prominent in the State, and its best known member was William H. Winder, born in 1775, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, and was a lawyer in Baltimore city. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of infantry and served in the Niagara frontier, was commissioned brigadier general, and later, in 1814, became inspector general, being in



WILLIAM WINDER

command of the troops in the Battle of Bladensburg. He was held partly responsible for the destruction of Washington by the invading British forces, but was honorably acquitted, and, after the war, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he attained distinction, and served with credit in the Senate of Maryland.

It is stated that the camp chest of General Washington came into the possession of General Winder, and later of his son, William Sydney Winder, who presented it, with all necessary documents, to Congress, through John Quincy Adams.

A sketch of the Battle of Bladensburg, in which General Winder took so prominent a part, is given in another part of this article.

William Tayloe, of London, England, on his arrival in the New World, lived in the State of Virginia, and in the latter part of the seventeenth century settled in Lancaster County. He married Anne, a daughter of Henry Corbin, and their son was John Tayloe. William died in 1747, and was known as "the Hon. Colonel of the Old House," in Richmond County; he

Their son, John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, and the subject of this sketch, was born in 1771 and died 1828. He was educated abroad at Eton and Cambridge, England, and at the age of 20 years returned to his native land, succeeding to large estates. He took a very active part in public affairs, was a member of the Federal party, and a warm friend of General Washington. In the year 1799, he was appointed by President John Adams, Major of Light Dragoons, U. S. Army; served subsequently in the State Legislature for nine years as Delegate and Senator, and married a daughter of Governor Ogle, of Maryland.

Buchholz, in his "Governors of Maryland," yields a fine sketch of Robert Bowie, who was long prominent in the affairs of his State.

He was the son of Captain William and Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, of Mattaponi, Prince George County, Maryland, born in the year 1750, and received his education at the school of Rev. John Eversfield, near Croon, and later under Rev. William Craddock, near Baltimore. At the age of 20 years, he married Priscilla, a daughter of General James John Mackall, of Calvert, born in 1755, who at the time of the marriage was not 15 years of age. They made a runaway marriage. Her father, General Mackall, was one of the most prominent men in the county during the Revolutionary period, and we find his name representing Calvert at nearly all meetings and conventions then held at Annapolis. He descended from large landholders, and was a son of Colonel John and Susannah Mackall, and grandson of James Mackall, of "The Cliffs," having married Mrs. Graham, and received a grant of 30,000 acres of land in Calvert County, where he died in 1693.



GENERAL WILLIAM H. WINDER

owned 3,000 acres of land in Charles County, Maryland, known under the name of "Nanjemoy." He was also the proprietor of "Gwynnfield" in Essex County, and of "Nelasco" in Prince William County, Virginia.

John Tayloe, born in 1721, died in 1779, was known as the founder of Mt. Airy, where, in 1758, he erected the magnificent family mansion mentioned in the annals of Virginia; he was a member of the King's Council and of the First Republican Council of Virginia, and married Rebecca Plater, a daughter of Colonel George and Rebecca Bowles Addison Plater of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

General James John married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hance.

Prior to the Revolution, Robert Bowie made a trip to England, in the company of Richard Ogle, and was introduced at



JOHN TAYLOE

Court, in the reign of George III. But he returned soon after, and in 1774 he was present in Upper Marlboro at a meeting of freeholders and citizens. He continued to take part in all meetings held there in the ensuing year, when plans were being formulated to resist Great Britain. Bowie was only 24 years of age when the Upper Marlboro freeholders placed him on a committee to carry out the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and on September 12, 1775, he and other residents of the county were instructed to enroll a company of minute men. Early in 1776, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of a Company organized in Nottingham, was promoted to Captain of the Flying Artillery of Maryland, and accompanied the State forces when they joined General Washington in his early New York campaign. The records show that for several months Captain Bowie defrayed all the expenses of his company, and his artillery covered itself with glory in the battles of

Harlem Heights and White Plains. In one of these conflicts he was wounded in the knee. Finding that he had not been very skilfully treated, he operated upon himself with a pocket knife, removing a troublesome bone splinter, and rebanding the leg himself.

After the war, he returned home, and in 1785 was elected a member of the House of Delegates. There was a break of ten years in his political career, during which time he served as Major of militia and a Justice of the Peace of Prince George County.

He again became a member of the lower house of the General Assembly in the period of 1801-03, and on November 17, 1803, the Assembly cast a majority of its votes in his favor, making him Governor of the State. He was re-elected for a one year term in 1804, and again in 1805, which made his administration run from the fall of 1803 to the fall of 1806, the full three years for which he was eligible. In



ROBERT BOWIE

1807 he was a Justice of the Peace, and in 1808 a member of the Levy Court, and in 1809 Presidential Elector for Madison. The year 1811 brought him again into prominence, for in the month of Novem-

ber of that year he was again elected Chief Magistrate of the State.

War was declared by Congress against England, and his political party almost unanimously favored it, and when the



JOHN DORSEY

news reached the Governor he was so fired with enthusiasm, that he ran through the streets, hatless, to the State House to congratulate the leaders. A Baltimore newspaper unfortunately, printed an indiscreet article which angered persons against whom it was aimed, and the mobs, infuriated, turned out and killed a few Federalists, beating others, among the latter being Light Horse Harry Lee, who died from the result of the injuries received. This unpardonable excess of the Republicans militated a great deal towards taking from them their power in the State affairs, and voices of indignation asked the Governor to apprehend the culprits. When he failed to do so he was accused of shielding the criminals. The blame was chargeable to him, and although not established, his political fortunes suffered from this affair and ended his public career. He never regained his former hold upon the political machinery of the State. Although he tried several times thereafter to be elected Governor or Senator he failed in his efforts.

He died January 8, 1818, of pneumonia, and is buried in the family graveyard at Mattaponi. At his death the House of Delegates adopted a resolution that the members of that body, as a token of esteem and high respect, wear crêpe on the left arm for the remainder of the session.

Warfield, in his "Founders of Howard and Anne Arundel Counties," informs us that in the year 1785, Colonel John Dorsey, father of Judge Walter Dorsey, through speculation, became involved, and suffering financial losses was forced to sell his lands near Wood's Mills to his brother Vachel Dorsey. He was one of the first Commissioners of Baltimore city, and was on the reception committee to receive General Washington on his visit.

Judge Walter Dorsey was elected Judge of the Court of Baltimore, and married Hopewell Hebb. In the "Chronicles of Baltimore" we read that the session of 1799, a new Court of Oyer and Terminer was organized for Baltimore city and county, and that Walter Dorsey was ap-



WALTER DORSEY

pointed Chief Justice. He resigned in 1808, and was succeeded, by John Scott, who died in 1813, and was succeeded, in turn, by Luther Martin, celebrated jurist.



Duke

#### DUKE

The name Duke literally signifies a leader or chieftain.

We find it first as a family name in the Domesday Book, Walfinus de Duaco being a landholder.

The name became more common during the reigns of Richard "the Lion-hearted" and Queen Elizabeth, when members of the family held high offices.

The family was also early in Ireland.

Roger le Duc, great-grandson of William the Conqueror, was Sheriff of London in 1190. Burke also mentions a Peter Duke who was given the right to bear Arms in 1620. This was probably the same Peter Duke who accompanied Sir Francis Drake to the Spanish West Indies in 1586.

His descendants were known as the Dukes of Benhall, and one of them, Sir Edward Duke, was the father of Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, 1676. Her father objecting to the match, disinherited her.

In the reign of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII, Michael Duke established a Seat in Devonshire. His grandson John with other Royalists, attempted to restore Charles II to the throne of England. Failing, John Duke was captured, tried and sentenced, but was pardoned on condition that he withdraw to Virginia and make no further attempt against the government of Cromwell. It is thought he never came to Virginia, as his death was reported in England, 1671.

Several members of the Duke family seem to have been interested in the enterprise of William Penn, as Edward Duke, Gent., and Thomas Duke, Draper, became owners of land in the Province of West Jersey and Bartholomew Duke and James Duke appear in Pennsylvania.

## A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Beatty

#### BEATTY

The American family of Beatty traces its descent, in direct line, from Prince Goffrey of Scotland, who fought with Brian Boru, at the battle of Clontarf, 1014, who claimed descent from Heremon, first King of Ireland.

After living in Scotland fourteen generations, Garrett, the fifteenth in descent from Prince Goffrey, returned to Ireland, the ancient home of the family, and his son John Betagh, was the first to assume the surname.

John Beatty, the tenth generation after John Betagh, emigrated to America and settled in Ulster County, New York, where he married, November 7, 1691, Susanna Asfordby, daughter of William Asfordby a descendant of the royal line of Plantagenet Kings of England and who brought with him from England a parchment containing twelve generations of English ancestry compiled by the Herald of Arms.

Through marriages in these lines she claimed descent from Pepin of Heristal, Major Domus of Austrasia, 676, Major Domus of the Franks by his victory at Testri, 687, also from Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, Alfonso King of Arragon, and many others.

The exact date of John Beatty's coming to America is not known, but he was holding important offices in 1691, in Ulster County. Later he removed to Marbletown, where he became one of its Trustees and for years was Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York, in which capacity he laid out Livingston Manor.

His descendants have intermarried with the Middahgs, whose emigrant ancestor was one of the founders and original proprietors of Schenectady, New York, the Maynards, Schaafs, Ritchies, Harrisons, Carys, Brawners and many others.

# Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL

## Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.



### II. BREAKING THE BARRIERS, 1758-1783.

For a general account see Austin: *Steps in Expansion of our Territory*, 43-81; Sparks: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. vi and vii; or Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, 17-60. Winston Churchill's *The Crossing* is good illustrative reading.

#### I. THE NATURE OF THE BARRIERS.

##### 1. The Geographical Barrier and its passes.

The Appalachian Mountains, while holding back the colonists, tended to concentrate their settlements, and to keep off the Western Indians.

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 36-47.

Ferrand: *Basis of American History*, 8-12.

Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History*, 70-98.

The best natural routes into the trans-mountain country were the Hudson and Mohawk valleys; over the Pennsylvania mountains or up the Potomac to the Ohio; or around the southern end.

Semple: 53-62; Ferrand 28-34.

The Great Valley, running from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas, furnished a natural road to the southwest, once the first ridge was crossed, while Cumberland Gap gave easy passage to Kentucky.

##### 2. The Indian Barrier.

The Hudson-Mohawk route and the plains south of the mountains were occupied by strong tribes of Iroquois and Muskogean Indians; but the Kentucky country beyond Cumberland Gap and the Ohio was an unoccupied hunting ground.

##### 3. The French Barrier.

The French, from their base at Quebec had extended their explorations and trading posts to the mouth of the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. In 1750 they held the line of the Wabash and were planning extension eastward.

Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. ii, iii.

Channing: *United States*, ii, ch. xviii.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, ii, 59-75.

#### II. THE STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

The earlier French wars were largely reflection of European quarrels; but the French and Indian War grew from the clash of

English and French colonists in the disputed territory.

For a full account see Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. iv; Channing: *United States*, ii, ch. xix; or Fiske: *New France and New England*, 258-360. For briefer accounts any general history. Maps showing the extent of the French cessions may be found in the Century Atlas; or Thwaites: *France in America*, p. 268; note that after 1763 England held everything east of the Mississippi.

#### III. THE NEW FIELD FOR EXPANSION.

The colonists had begun to cross the mountains before 1750, on their own initiative or under colonial claims, and now hoped for further opportunities. But the British policy, as expressed in the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act, was to hold the country as Indian territory, and strictly control purchases and immigration.

Bolton and Marshall: *Colonization of North America*, 403-406, 411-4.

Howard, G. E.: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, 222-241.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 20-24, 141-142.

The colonists especially resented the Quebec Act.

Howard: 276-279; Smith, J. H.: *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony*, i, 70-88.  
IV. THE REVOLUTION AND EXPANSION.

The first settlements beyond the mountains were made in the upper Ohio valley and the unoccupied Kentucky country reached by Cumberland Gap.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, ii, 114-124.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, i, 244-264 (Sagamore ed., pt. II, ch. ii).

Shaler: *Kentucky*, ch. vii.

Lord Dunmore's War gave them a respite, but by 1778 the Indian raids, inspired by the British at Detroit, threatened to drive them from Kentucky. Clark's expedition was intended to check these raids at their source, and strengthened our claim to the Ohio valley.

Roosevelt: ii, 1-91 (Sagamore ed., pt. ii, ch. v-vii.)

Lodge, H. C.: *Story of the Revolution*, ch. xiii.

Winsor: *America*, vi, 715-730.



## WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication  
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

**Fontenelle Chapter** (Plattsmouth, Neb.), on May 30, 1922, presented to the county a memorial tablet in honor of the men from Cass County who gave their lives in the World War. Following the Memorial Day exercises at the theatre which were in charge of the American Legion, a procession comprised of all the

accepting the gift. The ceremony of unveiling was carried out by Mrs. M. A. Street, first Regent of the Chapter and widow of a Civil War veteran. The flag was then raised revealing the beautiful piece of bronze upon which were the names of the heroes. As the unveiling was completed the audience stood in silent



FONTENELLE CHAPTER, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Patriotic organizations of the town, marched to the County Court House where the tablet was placed. Mrs. W. S. Leete, Regent, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Calvert. An address was given by the Rev. Dr. Hayes of Lincoln. Mrs. Leete formally presented the tablet to Cass County. Mr. C. F. Harris, County Commissioner and Mr. Eugene Lister, Commander of the American Legion, responded,

prayer, then being led by the band all joined in singing "America." The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. S. Leete. The ceremonies were concluded with a salute by a firing squad from the American Legion and the sounding of taps.

EVA BURTON LEETE,  
*State Chaplain.*

**Taliaferro Chapter** (Georgetown, O.), reports a profitable and interesting year. The membership increased during the year from thirty-three to forty-four. The Chapter assisted the American Legion on May 30th, in the Memorial Day services, taking charge of the children and the flowers. June fourteenth, the

The Chapter has twelve members who are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and a year's subscription was given to the library of the town. A movie benefit and sale of home-made candies enabled the Chapter to carry on the work of the year and meet its obligations. Besides providing



FLOAT OF TALIAFERRO CHAPTER, IN PARADE ON GRANT CENTENNIAL DAY AT GEORGETOWN, OHIO

annual Flag Day program was given, and it was an enthusiastic meeting well attended. The September meeting, held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Bessie S. Pobst, was a reception to the new members, it ended the celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary started in December with a drive for membership. The Chapter attended the services arranged by the American Legion on Armistice Day. There was a display of handwork from the Hindman school at the November meeting, and numerous articles were sold. February 22nd was celebrated by a banquet. The decorations of the rooms and tables was in keeping with the spirit of the day. A literary and musical program added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Chapter gave this year a five dollar gold piece to the pupil making the best grade in American History in the Georgetown High School, and the Public School of Russellville.

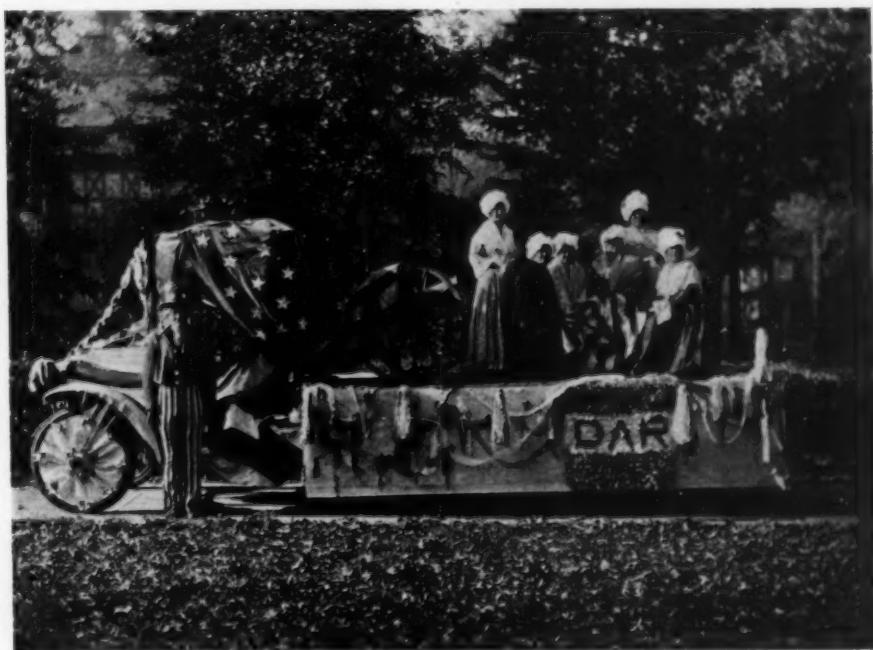
for one French orphan, the Chapter has contributed to the Berry school, the Hindman school, the Philippine scholarship, the Guernsey scholarship, Annette Phelps, Lincoln Memorial fund, the Fountain for Plymouth, and the Painting of American Transports for France. General U. S. Grant having spent his boyhood in Georgetown, it was deemed proper and fitting that the Chapter join in the three day celebration of the centennial anniversary of his birth. Ohio is justly proud of her illustrious son, and the local Chapter D.A.R. gladly assisted in honoring his memory. The Chapter had a beautiful float in the parade on that day, which represented patriotic characters and scenes.

At the annual election of officers, Mrs. S. F. Walker was elected Regent.

MARY LIZZIE GILBERT CAMPBELL,  
*Historian.*

**Abraham Lincoln Chapter** (Lincoln, Ill.), has a membership of forty-five with a large percentage non-resident. We hold eight regular meetings a year. Flag Day was celebrated with a patriotic program, including a pageant of little girls from the public schools. We observed Columbus Day and Washington's Birthday with patriotic programs. Our city held a Harvest Festival October 20, 1921. Our Chapter entered a float and a decorated automobile in the parade. The "Spirit of '76"

the Beautiful," "Illinois" and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Our city has a government school of Americanization with which our Chapter cooperates. We have a visiting committee for that purpose. We voted to give \$5 to seventh and eighth grade pupils of the public schools for the best essay; the seventh grade subject was "Revolutionary Period," the eighth grade, "Lincoln in American History." The Chapter assumed the responsibility of supplying candy and oranges for twenty-five



FLOAT FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHAPTER, IN HARVEST FESTIVAL PARADE, OCTOBER 20, 1921. LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

was represented in tableau by three young men. On each corner of the float stood a World War veteran in uniform with gun, holding aloft a lighted torch. A cannon used in the Civil War and an old flag with thirteen stars in the field were prominent on the float as decorations. The members who rode in the automobile were dressed in colonial costume. Our Real Daughter, Mrs. Josephine Wodetzki, rode in the parade. The tableau represented in the photograph was "Betsy Ross and her helpers making a flag."

The Chapter gave \$7 in prizes for the best patriotic work in vacation Bible school. Twenty-one children between the ages of ten and fifteen learned to repeat and sing "America,

children for the community Christmas tree. We gave \$10 for binding the recent Lineage books to be placed in the Public Library of our city. We gave \$5 towards the purchase of the picture of George Washington for the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge.

An important activity of our Chapter was the assistance it gave to the Abraham Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, our county of Logan having twice the number of roads of any county in the State over which Abraham Lincoln rode when he practiced law and rode the circuit in the old Eighth Judicial District. We have given thirty cents per capita, \$21 for freight charges on one marker, and

pledged \$200 for the fund. We have petitioned the board of supervisors of Logan County for an appropriation for that purpose and have received \$600.

Respectfully submitted,  
(MRS. A. L.) EDNA SCROGGIN ANDERSON,  
*Regent.*

**Sarah Franklin Chapter** (Washington, D. C.) passed its sixteenth mile-stone in 1922. Regular meetings have been held monthly; following the business session, a program along lines of Historical research and general interest has been carried out. The rapid growth of membership is a strong indication of the attractiveness of the ideals and purposes of the Society, as exemplified by the activities of this Chapter.

The year's work under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, has been most successful. Looking back we find much has been accomplished. Contributions made to many worthy causes, as follows: Immigrant's Manual; The Berry School in Georgia; Scholarship to Lees McCrae Institute, N. C. Victory Memorial Fund; Historic Directory of the District of Columbia; Painting of the American Convoys to France; Friendship House; Miniature of our ex-President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, to be put in the museum at Continental Hall.

We still continue to have annually our "Experience Meeting," which is a big accession to the treasury. Many subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE which is much enjoyed and proves most interesting.

The Chapter honored Mrs. James E. Mulcare, our ex-Regent, and Mrs. Robert Harrison, the Historian, by placing their names in the new "Ancestry Book," with their Genealogical record, for the benefit of the proposed "Chapter House" building, in the District of Columbia.

Our Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, paid homage to the body of the "Unknown Dead," as the soldier boy laid in state in the Rotunda of the Capital, by placing beside the bier a sprig of ivy taken from the tomb of General Washington at Mt. Vernon. No greater tribute could be given the soldier than linking together in a small way the two great periods in our history—General Washington, the father of our country, and the soldier representing the "Unknown Dead," who made the supreme sacrifice for the safety of the world.

We are ever mindful that we must work for "Home and Country;" that the coming years may be filled with deeds worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,  
*Historian.*

**Old Glory Chapter** (Franklin, Tenn.) at the home of Mrs. Hyde, on June 15th, celebrated the seven hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of liberty for English-speaking peoples. Mrs. H. C. Horton told of the purposes of this celebration how it enters into the new World policy of establishing friendship between nations to take the place of hatred of one nation for another. It is intended to draw peoples of one language and one blood into closer bonds of friendship by giving out mutual information of each other and in this way prevent misunderstanding. It is believed that this will go a long way toward bringing about universal peace. That this does not signify a political alliance is proven by no less a personage than the President of the United States. Mrs. H. P. Cochran the words of President Harding: "The labor of uniting into still closer amity and understanding the English-speaking peoples, is of significance of good to all Americans and to all nations and races of the world. These duties will find their closest recognition in a united, unshakable friendship and oneness of purpose, not for the exclusion from brotherhood of others, but for a better brotherhood flowing toward others." Mrs. I. S. House told us something of what Magna Charta has meant to the world. The celebration was held in conjunction with that of Flag Day, two significant days in the history of the world. That our local D.A.R. Chapter would commemorate annually the signing of Magna Charta by King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, was acted upon at our meeting in February.

LUCY HENDERSON HORTON.

**Captain Israel Harris Chapter** (Granville, N. Y.). Our first work in 1920 was to purchase a large flag for staff, and we now have it out on all special days. We had a most enjoyable visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Nash, who gave us many helpful ideas for our work in Americanization and other work to be taken up.

On Constitution Day, a copy of the Constitution was placed in all school buildings and all public buildings in the village. A delegation from this Chapter visited the high school where appropriate exercises were held. A copy of the Constitution, framed, was presented to the school. Tag Day for the American's Creed was held on July 4th. The creed was placed in the home of every foreigner in the village. The Greek and Polish priests gave them out to their people. We had an Americanization speaker in 1920 and 1921, also a trained worker, who with our district nurse helped us to enter the homes of the foreign born women. Six home classes were estab-

lished and carried on under the supervision of this Chapter and we feel much good was accomplished.

The graves of fifteen Revolutionary soldiers have been marked with D.A.R. markers. A few more have been located, which we hope to mark this year. Our old Trails Committee has located many historic spots on the old turnpike between Granville and Salem.

Service papers of 15 Legionaires, connected with this Chapter have been sent to the State Historian for binding.

We planted a tree with appropriate exercises in memory of thirteen Granville boys who died in service during the World War. On Armistice Day, 1920, a large cake was presented at the Legion Banquet. It was surrounded by tiny American flags and in the centre was our Insignia with greetings from the D.A.R. On Armistice Day, 1921, we established a fund for disabled soldiers and attended exercises at the Honor Board and also at the tree. We have given a sum of money towards the camp in the Adirondacks. We always give a sum of money to the Civil War Veterans on Memorial Day. We also helped in making wreaths, baked for the Veterans' dinner, and in a body attended the Memorial Service on Sunday, and exercises on Memorial Day. We held a union meeting with our neighbor Chapter, Lake St. Catherine, which was most enjoyable. In December we gave a reproduction of "Living Pictures of Noted Women in History," which we saw at Congress. This was held in our Opera House and each member invited ten guests. It was voted to be one of our best entertainments. We observed Washington's birthday in 1920 with an entertainment by paid artists, and in 1921 with a little play by members, "Washington as a Civil Engineer." We have paid our pledges for Liberty Bonds, Fountain for Pilgrim Mothers, Manual for Immigrants, Painting of Convoy, gift to Schuyler mansion, Phillipine scholarship, American College for Immigrants, and Tamassee School. We have given towards the Granville Community Association, County Home for Aged Women, Christmas seal bonds, Near East Relief, Legion Camp and the local children's clinic. We have held a needlework party, food sale, two picture benefits, loan exhibit and a birthday party. We have raised much money in this way, thus enabling us to give to many local projects.

The Chapter Regent has visited the high school five times and presented three prizes, two for American History and one for an essay on the Monroe Doctrine. She has visited one Vermont school, where there are many foreigners, and personally offered a prize in American History. She has visited three other

chapters and attended the 25th Anniversary of Willards Mountain Chapter.

We have held 18 regular meetings and 2 special meetings. The Regent has attended each of the following together with twenty committee meetings; State Conference at Saratoga, Continental Congress at Washington and two Regents' meetings at Albany.

We have gained fourteen new members, now having a membership of eighty-five. We have a letter from our State Treasurer saying, "Captain Israel Harris Chapter has met all obligations and everything paid to date."

ELLA W. WYMAN,  
*Regent.*

**General James Jackson Chapter** (Valdosta, Ga.) was organized in 1908 with sixteen charter members. Its growth has been steady, and its membership now numbers ninety-two with five papers pending in Washington. It is our ambition to have a hundred members before the end of the year.

This Chapter has the honor of being the first to respond with a contribution for the Immigrant's Manual fund, Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, and the painting to be given to the French Government; sending sixty cents per capita, our full quota. It was our pleasure to respond liberally to a call from the Martha Berry School at Rome, Georgia to the Meadow Garden Fund at Augusta, Georgia; and toward painting a portrait of Mrs. Matthew Scott. We have met in full all state and national obligations, besides buying anti-tuberculosis bonds each year and in holding all Liberty Bonds.

There are standing prizes given each semester to the two pupils in the public school making the highest grade in American history. The Chapter awards a full scholarship in the South Georgia State Normal College at Valdosta and is proud to keep a deserving Lowndes County girl at this splendid institution.

In stressing patriotism through historical education, the Regent, Mrs. J. T. Wood, visited every class room in the City and gave a short talk in each on the correct use of the flag, and gave copies to each child of the Flag Code, American's Creed and Constitution of the United States.

The Year-book Committee with Mrs. Ingram as Chairman strives for really worth-while things. This year's study is along the life of citizenship in its various phases. Members are requested to buy the book, "National League of Women Voters" and much helpful information is gained through study classes.

Every meeting was held at the regular time and the attendance always good. Suitable programs were presented on Washington's Day, Lafayette's Day, Constitution, Columbus and

and Armistice Days. February 22nd was celebrated with an open meeting, at which time an historical picture "Youth of Washington" was given. On Armistice Day the D.A.R. joined the other Women's Clubs of the City in giving a barbecue dinner. Five hundred ex-service men were present as guests.

We have ready for publication a history of Lowndes County, compiled by members of the D.A.R. Mrs. T. A. Baker is Chairman of this Committee, and has worked very hard for the success of this splendid idea. We have a shelf at the Carnegie Library on which records and books given the Chapter by voluntary subscription are kept. The Chapter sends one subscription to the Library and a large percentage of its membership subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Mrs. D. B. Small has organized a very enthusiastic club, Children of the Revolution, which grows rapidly in numbers and interest. The D.A.R. has united with the other Women's Clubs of the City to build a Chapter House, a desirable lot having been donated for the purpose. The D.A.R. trustee for this fund, B. G. Lastinger, has been made Treasurer General for the Chapter House Fund.

General James Jackson Chapter, entertained the Georgia State Conference April 4th, 5th and 6th. There were one hundred and twenty-five guests at that time. Among the guests were Miss Coltrane, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, and Mrs. W. O. Spencer of North Carolina. The Chapter feels that the coming of the Conference was a great inspiration and they are pushing onward and upward to greater achievements.

MRS. BEATRICE McGARRAH,  
*Press Correspondent.*

**Parson Roby Chapter** (Saugus, Mass.) was organized in 1921 under the direction of Mrs. Marion Pitts Peck, formally a member of the Old Blake House and Wayside Inn Chapters. It started with twenty three accepted members and eleven papers at Washington. The Chapter has grown steadily through the year and in June, 1922 there were forty accepted members, two associate members, two honorary members, one member at large, and five papers at Washington. All are new members to the National Society with the exception of the Regent.

Eight meetings have been held during the year, and although much time has been spent in organization, the members have enjoyed many instructive and interesting talks. Much work of patriotic value has been done.

In June, 1921, the Chapter held a card party. The proceeds, eleven dollars, being used for operetta books. On December 14th, the Chap-

ter gave the operetta, which was successful in every way. The proceeds being ninety-three dollars.

The following patriotic work has been carried out. Contributions have been made to: Memorial Miniature of Mrs. Mathew Scott, \$10; Francis E. Willard Settlement, \$5; International College, \$10; Memorial Bell for Paul Revere, \$5; Martha Berry School, \$5; Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$2; Nicholas Stankovitz, Serbian Boy, \$10. A prize of \$5 to a boy and \$5 to a girl for the highest attainment in American History in the Junior High school. Also, a regulation parade flagstaff, carrying belt and eagle was presented to Troop 4, Boy Scouts of Saugus, Massachusetts. To the Public Playground, \$10. The American's Creed has been distributed through the public schools in our Italian district.

A C.A.R. was organized on April 8, 1922 with Mrs. Wm. B. Read as President. It has eighteen accepted members, two papers at Washington, and two associate members.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by a number of the members and has proven both interesting and instructive.

The annual meeting was held in June, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected, these were the same as previously appointed by the organizing Regent. It was voted at this meeting to dispense with the charter and have instead, a charter list, which is to be painted by the husband of one of our officers, who has given his services. The money, which would otherwise have been spent for a charter, will be used for a local historic purpose.

We are fortunate to be in an historic section and there is much work to be done in marking and preserving relics of Colonial Days. The Chapter can be proud of its first year's work, but it is only a beginning. To do even a small part of the work which may be done will require untiring energy and spirit on the part of each and every member.

MABEL F. FULL,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Sacajawea Chapter** (Olympia, Wash.) reports for the first time, their activities and accomplishments. The Chapter was named for the Indian Princess who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition across the Rocky Mountains in 1805. The work of organization was completed November 17, 1905 with Mrs. Clarence J. Lord as Regent. From the thirteen names on the charter roll, the membership has increased to the present total of 56. During 1921 and 1922 thirteen new members were admitted.

Sacajawea Chapter met its obligations to both the national and state organizations and

has contributed liberally to local causes. Funds were given to aid in the erection of a Washington monument on the University campus at Seattle, to the Red Cross, and to assist in establishing suitable markers for the Oregon Trail. The Chapter paid its quota toward the State's gift of a bust of George Washington to Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., fifty cents per capita was given to the recently organized University Chapter in Seattle and, in addition to these cash contributions, suitable prizes have been given to public school students for essays on patriotic subjects.

On February 22, 1913, the Chapter unveiled a monument in the City park which marks the end of the Oregon Trail and shows where the first actual settlement was made on Puget Sound. On a huge granite boulder is a bronze plate bearing the following inscription:

"Marking the end of the Oregon Trail, 1844. Erected by Sacajawea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1913."

The monument is on the spot where once stood a block house built during the Indian uprising in 1855 and 1856.

During the World War the members of the Chapter worked with the Red Cross and other service organizations besides, as a unit, making more than 200 sewing kits for men in service, Miss Milford Stanford, a former Regent, served one year as a Red Cross hospital searcher in France. The members gave to the service of their country the services of twelve sons and one daughter, of whom only one son was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice.

The quota to the Immigrant's Manual, Memorial Fountain, Liberty Bond issue and the painting to France have been paid, and a donation made to the Tillotson fund. For two years the Chapter provided the support of a French war orphan. Patriotic education has been a foremost activity and a committee, with Mrs. Warren Tolman as chairman, has done commendable work with gratifying results. Teaching the American's Creed in the public schools, work on the Immigrant's Manual and classes to encourage the proper kind of American citizenship have been carried on successfully. Two Chapter members are serving on the advisory board of the Juvenile court.

On July 2nd of this year the Chapter had the pleasure of entertaining the Vice President

General, Mrs. Henry McCleary, and State Regent, Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

Regular meetings are held from September to June, each opened with the salute to the flag. A short historical program follows the business session, after which refreshments are served. Three social events marked the past season, chief among them being the luncheon given by Mrs. George Aetzel in honor of the Chapter officers and the open meeting in March when a program of Indian songs, dances and



MEDICINE CREEK TREATY MARKER, AND THOSE TAKING PART IN THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES, JUNE 14, 1922

legends was presented by Mrs. Edwin James, Mrs. Eugene Callaway and Mrs. Edwin Gardner of Tacoma. In June the Chapter was entertained at the country home of Mrs. Forrest Meek.

The most important event of the past year occurred on Flag Day when Sacajawea Chapter, assisted by representatives of the State Historical and Pioneer Societies, unveiled a marker on the Medicine Creek Treaty grounds near Olympia. The Chapter members and their guests gathered on the grounds near the marker where a picnic luncheon was served. Afterwards the entire party proceeded to the

spot where Governor Isaac Ingalls Stevens, first governor of the State of Washington, on December 25 and 26, 1854, called a council of representatives from the three strongest tribes of Puget Sound Indians. Upon the tree under which Governor Stevens stood was placed, with impressive ceremonies, a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty between Governor Isaac I. Stevens and the Indians of the Puget Sound basin, 1854. Marked by Sacajawea Chapter, D.A.R., 1922."

Stevens, gave a brief reading from her brother's life of their distinguished father, describing the scene as it was enacted 68 years before. Mr. Bonney, secretary of the State Historical Society, paid a glowing tribute to Governor Stevens.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the Chapter's history, due in a great measure to the untiring energy of its retiring Regent, Mrs. Aetzel. The members are looking forward to another active and successful year under the leadership of their



GROUP AT GEORGE WASHINGTON PARTY, DRAWING ROOM OF HENRY GRANT HOUSE

After singing "America," the salute to the flag was given. Mrs. George A. Aetzel, retiring Regent of the Chapter, briefly described the treaty and its provisions, she then presented the tablet to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, State Regent. Little Miss Virginia Aetzel unveiled the marker, and Mrs. Walker accepted the gift on behalf of the State Society, paying a tribute to the pioneers.

Mark H. Wight, Assistant Attorney General, representing Governor Hart, responded on behalf of the State. Mrs. Henry McCleary, Vice President General of the National Society, D.A.R. spoke on the origin of Flag Day. Mrs. Kate Stevens Batea, a daughter of Governor

newly elected Regent, Mrs. Warren W. Tolman.  
EMMA C. McCULLY,  
*Historian.*

**Western Reserve Chapter** (Cleveland, O.), is doing efficient work under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Adin T. Hills with the splendid coöperation of each member. Our membership is approaching the six hundred mark, one hundred twenty-one of whom are non-resident.

An organization composed of one hundred boys, known as the Sons of the Republic, is under the supervision of the Patriotic Educational Committee. The boys are taught the

principles of good citizenship and patriotism. Twenty-four served in the World War, some of whom made the supreme sacrifice.

The foreign girls organization is known as the Martha Washington Club of Girl Home-makers. The course is for girls from five to fourteen years of age and includes general housework, cooking, sewing, table service, care of baby, laundry work, etc. The Wheel and Distaff Guilds, senior and junior, are constantly expanding in their philanthropic work. Garments are made and distributed among the poor. Also selected books are collected and distributed. Flowers are sent to the sick and "shut ins." The Sons of the Republic, Girl Home-makers of America and the Wheel and Distaff Guild had their origin in Western Reserve Chapter, as did also the Children of the American Revolution organized January 24, 1912. There are one hundred sixteen active members and sixty-one honorary members with Mrs. Lisle Terwilliger, President. Four meetings are held during the year.

In July, 1921, Cleveland celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. Western Reserve Chapter had a prominent part in its celebration, one of its privileges being the placing of a bronze tablet marking the western entrance to the historic Erie Street Cemetery. The inscription upon the tablet was.

Erie Street Cemetery  
Cleveland's Oldest Burial Ground  
Dedicated 1826  
Western Reserve Chapter  
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1921

The Children of the American Revolution acted as guard of honor on this occasion. The tablet was unveiled by three children whose mothers and grandmothers are members of Western Reserve Chapter and whose great grand parents are buried there. Two of our four remaining charter members, Mrs. Gertrude Van Renssalaer Wickham and Mrs. Sophia Edwards Roberts were present at the ceremony.

A gold medal specially designed was presented to Miss Mae Vininsky of Central High School for the best original playlet expressing American ideals which could be understood by foreigners. Flags, American's Creeds, seven hundred fifty Manuals, and other patriotic literature have been distributed among the public schools, settlement schools, homes for colored girls and men's citizenship classes.

We have met all of our obligations both to the National Society and State. Besides our expenses for Chapter activities, we have completed our pledge to the Schaufler Missionary Training School (about \$480); contributed \$1,137.50 for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; \$25 for a soldiers' family and added

about \$4,000 to our Permanent Headquarters Fund which now has \$10,500 in Liberty Bonds to its credit. There are nine regular meetings during the year, including seven Chapter meetings at which business is combined with a program of music and current topics. The remaining two are given over entirely to business. Services in one of the churches takes place in February.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General is a member and Past Regent of Western Reserve Chapter. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Roy Gould Harris who represented the National Society in France in its work in Tilloloy, is also a member of Western Reserve Chapter.

VIOLA A. ALLYN,  
*Historian.*

**Pittsburgh Chapter** (Pittsburgh, Pa.) celebrated Flag Day in the beautiful grounds of the Pennsylvania College for Women, which had been graciously placed at our disposal for the occasion. Our Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Biddle Arthurs, and her committee left nothing undone to make our day a delightful one. After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," we listened to a most able address by Mr. Thomas Morris, President of the Associated Press of Pittsburgh. His subject was "Old Glory." He told of the wholesome respect with which it is regarded by every nation on the globe, with many interesting "Associated Press" stories regarding it, that had come to him from all parts of the world. Our Regent, Mrs. Marcellin Adams, then presented two beautiful flags—one of silk on a handsome brass standard for the chapel of Pennsylvania College, and the other, more substantial and weather proof, to the Church General Hospital at Wu Chang, China. Both these emblems were donated by members of the Chapter Board and their generosity received a vote of thanks by the Chapter.

At the conclusion of the exercises, an informal reception was held. There were about two hundred and fifty persons present, and as our Chapter is widely scattered, this was indeed a goodly gathering. Refreshments were served by the young daughters of the Daughters. And, as the sun sank behind the Pennsylvania hills and the great flag on the campus flag staff was hauled down, each and every one felt that June 14, 1922, had been a happy and inspiring day, not soon to be forgotten.

MARY B. CHESS,  
*Historian.*

**Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter** (Ann Arbor, Mich.) has had a year of interesting work. In the fall we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception held in the audi-

torium of the Michigan Union. This was followed by a program in charge of Mrs. H. B. Hutchins, the second Regent of the Chapter. An interesting account of the life of our founder was given by Mrs. George Patterson, and the history of the first twenty-five years of our Chapter was given by Mrs. W. W. Beman. We regretted that Mrs. Minor, our President General, was unable to be with us. At this meeting the G. A. R. presented us with a silk flag which has been used for the opening ceremony at each meeting since. In honor of our twenty-fifth anniversary, a

On October 28th we held the first meeting of the year, when the reports from the State Conference were given.

Our program for the year has been mostly on the subject of Michigan. In November Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, President of the S. A. R., talked to us of the Primitive Man of Michigan. Dr. George N. Foster, of the Historical Commission, addressed us in December on "Historical Relations between Great Britain and the United States." In January a reception was held for new members at the home of Mrs. C. J. Lyons. We had at our March meeting



SARAH CASWELL ANGEL CHAPTER, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

scholarship was established for the benefit of University girls, to be known as the Sarah Caswell Angel scholarship fund. Chapter members subscribed over \$400, and during the year four University girls have been benefited through this scholarship.

In October thirty-three members of our Chapter attended the Annual State Conference in Detroit. Our Chapter was honored by having Mrs. William Henry Wait endorsed for President General of the National Society, but because of ill health we have had to announce her withdrawal. Mrs. Wait was further honored by having the Flint Chapter give a scholarship in her name to the International College for Immigrants in Springfield, Massachusetts.

a talk on the Geological History of Michigan by Prof. Frank Leverett.

We have contributed over \$6 toward the Belleau Wood Memorial Association. The Entertainment Committee had charge of a bridge tea and \$85 was thus added to our treasury.

The work of the Americanization Committee has been in connection with the American Home Workers Association. Fifteen nationalities were represented among the foreign women. A Christmas party with gifts for all the children was given at the Y. M. C. A. building. The year closed with a party at which forty-nine foreign women and eighteen children were present.

Much work has been done through the Visual Education Committee in securing better films for our city. Several clubs have joined with us in this good work.

On May thirtieth our Chapter was assisted by the S. A. R. in placing and marking a boulder at the junction of the Jackson and the Dexter roads to mark the old territorial trail between Detroit and Chicago. The boulder was supplied by the S. A. R. and the tablet

profitable year, and we feel assured of continued success.

(MRS. A. W.) FANNY B. SMITH.

**Mohegan Chapter** (Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.,) upon Home-coming Day of the World War men, September, 1919, placed flag markers in Nelson Park, one for each man of the village who gave his life for Humanity. Afterwards a tree was planted beside each marker. On Memorial Day, 1922, the Chapter presented to



BOULDER PRESENTED BY MOHEGAN CHAPTER, TO THE VILLAGE OF OSSINING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

by the D.A.R. Miss Sarah Wheedon, Regent of the D.A.R., presided at the unveiling of the tablet and introduced the following speakers: Mr. J. E. Beal, whose subject was "Travellers on the Old Trail," and Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, who spoke on "Boulders—The First Old Travellers." After the presentation, acceptance for the city was made by Mayor G. E. Lewis. After the guests had joined in singing "America," a picnic supper was served. At our annual meeting we were honored by having the Vice President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, and State Regent, Mrs. Victor Seydell, as our guests. At this meeting the new officers for the next year were elected. Our Chapter feels we have had a

the village a boulder with a bronze tablet on it containing the full names of the men. This was placed among the grove of memorial trees and is a beautiful spot upon the Albany Post Road. The services were opened by a prayer by the Rev. Gibson W. Harris. Miss Clara C. Fuller, Regent of the Chapter, assisted by Village President Goodrich, unveiled the boulder and spoke in an impressive manner. At the close she asked all present to bow their heads in silent reverence while she read aloud the names on the bronze tablet. Miss Fuller then introduced Mrs. Charles White Nash, New York State Regent, who gave a most inspiring address upon Patriotism and at its close dedicated the boulder in the name of the Mohegan

Chapter to the memory of the men of Ossining.

After the dedication the invocation was pronounced. The Sons of Veterans fired three volleys and a bugler in the distance sounded taps. Commander J. Howard Miller of the American Legion placed a large wreath on top of the Boulder and another at the base under the tablet.

A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Charles White Nash by the Chapter. Miss Fuller spoke and presented Mrs. Nash who gave an interesting talk on State and National D.A.R. activities.

SARAH BISHOP REGAN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Letetia Green Stevenson Chapter** (Bloomington, Illinois) stands just over the threshold of the year 1922 with a membership of 292 and we have met all our obligations. The coöperation and support of the membership has been a great help to officers and committees.

From the first luncheon of the year 1920-1921 at Maplewood County Club, when we were honored by the presence of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck to the closing event of the Chapter year—Flag Day celebration, the meetings have grown in strength and influence. In November 1920 the 300th anniversary of Mayflower Compact Day and the second anniversary of Armistice Day were impressively celebrated at the home of Mrs. Roy Critchfield. At this meeting Mrs. Matthew T. Scott gave \$1000 to the Matthew T. Scott Jr., School, which our Chapter is aiding.

At the December meeting Miss Nellie Parham, Librarian of the Bloomington Library gave an address on the Mayflower Tricentennial.

At the meeting, there was an address by Prof. Douglass C. Ridgely of the Normal University, on the "Geography of the Peace Treaty." The address was illustrated by two maps of Europe, one the division of the countries before the war, the other fixing the lines after the Armistice was signed.

The February meeting consisted of the story of Illinois written in the form of a pageant and condensed to a reading for this program. The story covers a period of time in Illinois history from 1818 to 1918 and is in five parts—a beginning and closing masque and three episodes. The masques are symbolic and the episodes accurately historical, the dramatic climaxes secured by the actual characters found in the history of the state. The pageant reader was Mrs. H. C. Rhodenhouser, soloist, Miss Gladys Simms.

On February 23rd one of our members, Miss Grace Wagner, appeared in concert under the auspices of our Chapter. Her home-coming

was a great success. Gross receipts from the concert were \$1472.45.

The total of our financial contributions for the year was \$3460.38

One of the most important things being done this year is the marking of the Lincoln Circuit. The work of the Historic Spots Committee has been merged with the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association. This is the line traversed by Abraham Lincoln when holding court at the County Seats along the 8th Judicial Circuit.

We have had gifts and dedication of scholarships to the Martha Berry School at Mount Berry, Georgia by Mrs. F. W. Wilcox in memory of her son who died in service in the World War.

Next Flag Day closes two eventful years for the Chapter, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. J. W. Riggs. She has given generously of her strength and means to awaken the Chapter members to the knowledge of the force and power of the N.S.D.A.R.

ETTA HAVERRS CARRITHERS,  
*Historian.*

**Ellicott Chapter** (Falconer, N. Y.), has spent a profitable two years under the Regency of Mrs. Hattie Jollie. Since our last report of 36 members we have had 52. Two of these have been removed by death, leaving a total of 50 at the present time, with two papers pending at Washington.

Aside from our regular meetings we have had very pleasant social affairs. January 15, 1921 at the home of Miss Sample an address on "Europe since the War," was given by Dr. Randell. On February 22nd war veterans, their wives and the ladies of the U. V. L. were entertained at the home of Mrs. G. F. Smith. Mr. Lingo of Jamestown High School spoke on "Abraham Lincoln." March 12th, Charter Day was celebrated with a banquet. An address was given by the superintendent of the Jamestown schools on "Changes that have taken place in the presidential office since Washington's time." At the April meeting held at the home of Mrs. Jollie the first of the citizenship talks were given—"Town Boundaries and Districts, Officers and Elections." Flag Day was celebrated on June 18th, as the speaker of the day, Congressman Daniel Reed was unable to come for the earlier date. A reception was given for him before the exercises.

For the first time in its history the Chapter was honored by a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash of Albany. A luncheon was given for Mrs. Nash and at its close the attending members and guests listened to an interesting talk by the guest of honor.

Under the guidance of the Chapter a night school for illiterates and home classes for

women of foreign birth have been established in the village. Subscriptions to all the enterprises of the National Society have been made, a prize for excellence in American history awarded to a high school student, and graves of veterans of the early wars decorated on Memorial Day. Our members have shown a splendid spirit of coöperation and for our retiring Regent we entertain the deepest respect and admiration. Presiding with dignity and tact, the sentiment she has expressed on public

social meeting during the year. This year and last we have been devoting our programs to the history, geography and resources of the State of Washington. We also have, each month, a review of the President General's letter and other interesting articles from the Magazine presented by some member of the Chapter. Flag Day and Washington's birthday are fittingly observed.

In October, we entertained Mrs. William Sherman Walker, our State Regent. A lunch-



JOHN KENDRICK CHAPTER, ENTRY IN BLOSSOM DAY PARADE, WENATCHEE, WASH.

occasions has done much to further in this community the patriotic principles for which our Society stands.

KATE ELY DAVIS,  
*Historian.*

**John Kendrick Chapter** (Wenatchee, Wash.) was organized on May 20, 1914 with twelve charter members. The organization was due to the efforts of Mrs. W. J. McCoy, who was our first regent. Our membership has since increased to fifty with several papers pending. At our last meeting it was decided to increase our membership limit from fifty to seventy-five. We hold our meetings each month, having luncheon first with the business meeting and program following. We have interesting programs along patriotic and historical lines with at least one

eon was given by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Owens, entertaining Mrs. Walker and the Executive Board. At the regular meeting of the Chapter, Mrs. Walker gave an inspiring talk on the work of the D.A.R. for the coming year.

During the war, we devoted our time to war work. We have given our financial support to many worthy causes, including Relief Fund for the Belgians, Fund for Marking Oregon Trail, French Orphanage Fund, Berry School in Georgia, Tillotson Fund, Anti-tuberculosis League, Guernsey Fund and Immigrant's Manual, Fountain and Painting Fund.

This year we have been interested in the University of Washington Chapter House and have given \$92.60 to that and \$50 to the Block

Certificate Fund. We have made money from time to time by giving bake-sales and card parties and an occasional home talent play.

Our Chapter was honored in having Mrs. B. J. Williams elected State Historian last year and Mrs. J. A. Scaman serve as Chairman of the State Committee. Our Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Owens, has laid special emphasis on teaching the proper use of the Flag, and she, in company with Mrs. J. A. Scaman, Chairman of the Flag Committee, and Major Winfield Harper, retired army officer, visited all of the schools in the city, demonstrating the proper

always ready to help with any civic or patriotic work demanded of us.

(MRS. A. N.) STELLA H. CORBIN,  
*Historian.*

**Bergen Chapter** (Jersey City, N. J.) has concentrated on Americanization for the past two years, since its last report to the Magazine. This has included many talks, and papers prepared by the members, also practical application of this knowledge. In September, 1921, the Chapter bought the series of slides of the History of the Constitution issued by the National



GROUP IN DRAWING ROOM OF HENRY GRANT HOUSE

use of the Flag and giving short talks on its origin and history.

The chief industry of our valley is raising apples and every spring when the apple trees are in bloom we have a Blossom Festival. Last spring our Chapter had a beautiful float in the parade, eight young women in colonial costume marched, carrying a sedan chair decorated in apple blossoms and the Blossom Day colors, pink and green. In the chair sat little Janet Sumner, a Daughter, also dressed in colonial costume. On the sides of the chair were the large letters, D.A.R., of blue on a gold background.

Our Chapter is alive and enthusiastic and

Society. These were shown in many places and it is estimated that about 15,000 people saw them. This work was in coöperation with the other Chapter in the city. Continuing the plan of helping foreigners know and love America, the Chapter has two members working with the International Committee of the Y. W. C. A. Financial support has been given this work. A party for the Italian Mothers' Club was arranged. Col. Helen Bastedo, a social worker from Ellis Island was a speaker. She told of the women and children there, and in response to her appeal, several boxes of children's clothing, pencils and other material have been sent by members to the social workers on the Island.

The Chapter plans to do even more work in its own city. March 10th Judge James W. McCarthy, who is in charge of the County Naturalization Court, was the speaker, the Chapter holding a Gentlemen's Night for this occasion. He spoke of the Making of "New Citizens." In connection with this meeting an effort is being made to have each new citizen as the Judge gives the word of welcome, which is an impressive part of the Naturalization, receive a card on which will be an American flag, the salute and also the American's Creed. This is a gift from Bergen Chapter. The Chapter is also planning to give the leaflet issued by the National Society to each immigrant making this city his home.

Another plan to foster love of America was the presentation, with fitting ceremony, of an American Flag to the Italian Clubs at the Good Will Community. This is a centre for Americanizing foreign born of all nationalities. This gift from the local D.A.R. will be used by the club at all its meetings and parades.

The Chapter has had the pleasure of many National and State visitors. Mrs. Henry Fitts, the State Regent, related her experience as New Jersey representative at the Conference for Disarmament. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania came in the fall, and also Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun. The latter gave an illustrated lecture on Tamassee, the Chapter being a founder and its members having contributed many packages of material for the girls.

Armistice Day was fittingly celebrated. Last year the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Landing was made the occasion of a Pageant when twenty children in costume gave an interesting program. Mr. Boyd of the Mayflower Society and Mr. Humphrey of the Sulgrave Institute were the speakers for this celebration.

Talks by visiting speakers have been given at the monthly meetings. The Chapter contributed its quota to the Guernsey and Fitts Scholarships at Springfield, it supports a young girl training in the Berea Hospital in Kentucky, and has aided each and every call from State or National Society.

Funds are raised outside of membership dues by an annual card party, and a spring concert. This season the Chapter had two special programs, when guests not members of the organization were entertained to interest them in joining. The annual election takes place at a luncheon, with honors for outgoing and incoming officers. The Chapter's 15th Birthday was celebrated March, 1921, with a party and a cake with 15 candles.

Meetings have been held at the Woman's Clubhouse, a group of members serving as hostesses each time.

For the coming year the Americanization work will be continued, and it is planned to arouse greater interest in the Children's Chapter, which belongs to Bergen Chapter, and which has at present over 20 members. To aid this, the last meeting of the season, in April, will be Children's Day, with a program by them. The state organizer for children's work will be a guest.

ADA D. FULLER,  
*Historian.*

**Du Quoin Chapter** (Du Quoin, Ill.) was organized in September, 1921 with twelve members and is closing its first year in June with twenty-six members. The Chapter was named for the Indian Chief, *Du Coign*. The meetings are held monthly at the members' homes, and after business is disposed of a social time is enjoyed. The program this year has been upon the colonial period. To our Regent, Mrs. L. A. Cranston, and to her able management we owe the success of our Chapter. She was the organizing Regent and when appointed there were but two D. A. R. members in town. Under her leadership we are increasing in numbers and have responded to all local and general demands. We have a committee on Patriotic Education who conducted the contest of a prize essay on the "Pioneer Women of America." The winner of the contest was awarded a gold medal by the Chapter. Washington's birthday was celebrated with a colonial party given by the Chapter with the members all in colonial costumes. The program consisted of tableaux of Colonial times.

During the year much interest has been shown in Americanization work. A more definite program will be outlined for the coming year in this work. The Chapter was represented by the Regent at the State Meeting in Chicago. We keep in touch with all D.A.R. work. Our State Regent, Mrs. Eugene Chubbuck, was present at the formal opening of the Chapter in the fall. We have members from several nearby towns. Being the only Chapter in the county we are responsible for the graves of four Revolutionary Soldiers in the County.

In June we are to celebrate Flag Day with a picnic. As it is the last meeting of the year, the yearly reports are to be given. Several members of the Chapter are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

There has been great unity of effort during our first year and we are ready to enter our second, anticipating it as one of hopeful endeavor and still greater accomplishment.

MARGARET PYATT,  
*Recording Secretary.*



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

## QUERIES

10645. GORE.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of Wm. Gore b in Ouslow Co., N. C. in 1751. His bros were James and Joseph and after leaving Duplin Co., N. C. settled in Columbus Co. Any inf will be greatly appreciated.—N. D. M.

10646. PRICE.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Veazey Price who lived in Balto. Co., Md. Wanted also dates of his w Anne Barton and names of their ch. They moved to Mason Co., Ky. and are bur at Maysville, Ky.

(a) HICKSON.—Wanted dates of Benj. Hickson (Hixon, Hixson) and of his w Sarah Dallas and names of their ch. He was a Rev sol in the 3rd Va. Regt.

(b) JACKSON.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Henry Jackson and his w Elizabeth —and names of their ch. Their s Wm. b in Bath Co., Ky. in 1795, m Esther Wallace.

(c) WALLACE.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Michael Wallace who served with Md. troops and also any inf of his w Charity ——M. S. T.

10647. ALEXANDER-SANBORN-WILSON.—Would like to corres with desc of James Alexander, b 1749 and of his w Elizabeth Sanborn, b 1747 of Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N.C., and of Reuben Alexander b 1774 and of his w Jean Allen Wilson b 1772 of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.—L. A. S.

10648. HANKS.—Wanted names of w and ch, when married and to whom, and Rev rec of Abraham Hanks who lived in Va. and Ky. Also of John Hanks who was b Oct. 20, 1765 in Va.

(a) CRAIG.—Wanted Rev rec and date of m of Benjamin Craig, Sr., who lived in Va. and Ky.

(b) CABLE.—Wanted Rev rec, dates and name of w of Johnathan Cable who lived at Fairfield, Conn.

(c) READ.—Wanted Rev rec, dates and name of w of Daniel Read.—H. A. W.

10649. ROUSE.—Casper Rouse, (1734-1811). m Catherine Kimball. Wanted names of his bro and sisters, also of his ch with b dates when possible.

(a) WADLEIGH-BOYCE.—Benjamin Wadleigh (1759-1807) and his w Sarah Patten had dau Polly who m Reuben Boyce, (1793-1847). Reuben Boyce was b in N. H. the other three were b in Cambria, N. H., where Reuben Boyce and Polly were m. Wanted place of b of Reuben Boyce, his ances and that of Benj. Wadleigh and Sarah Patton.—J. W. B.

10650. SIMMONS-ROBERTS.—Wanted inf concerning Henry or Samuel Simmons, Rev sol of 7 years ser who emigrated from Va. to Henry Co., Ky., and later to Shelby, Ind. where he lived to be 115 yrs old. His w d at the age of 107. Their dau Sarah m Benj. Roberts and moved to Ill. in 1822. Wanted his dates and name of w and place of b and d.—B. D. M.

10651. MORSE.—Among the ch of Joseph Morse and w Keziah Cleaveland m Apr. 2, 1731 (Int. rec.) of Woodstock, Conn. were Benjamin, b May 15, 1732, m Betsey Allen; Josiah b Oct. 25, 1733; Anthony b Apr. 11, 1738, m 1762 Sarah Warner; and Peter b Sept. 2, 1742, m 1762 Sarah Ransom. Would like the names of the ch with dates of these sons of Joseph Morse. Wanted also ch with dates of marriages of

Nathaniel Morse (1728-1781) of Preston, Conn. who m Mary Morgan.

(a) ORTON.—Wanted ch with dates and marriages of Thomas Orton, Jr., bapt May 1, 1709 at Farmington, Conn. and joined the Church there in 1734. "And his ch were bapt." Was he the "Deacon" Thomas later of Tyringham, Mass.?

(b) MASON.—Wanted ances of John Mason, d Apr. 9, 1714, of Dedham, Mass. Had w Elizabeth who d Mar. 17, 1714. Their ch were John, b Sept. 25, 1695; Elizabeth, Sept. 22, 1697; Seth, b Feb. 19, 1707, m Rebecca—; Abigail, Apr. 8, 1703; Jonathan, May 27, 1705, m 1730, Hepzibeth Morse; Hannah, May 1, 1710; Noah, Nov. 14, 1712, m 1736, Keziah Mascraft;—B. A. C.

10652. MARTIN.—Wanted parentage and any inf of Anne Martin b Apr. 11, 1738 probably in Alexandria, Va., m Col. John Evans, probably before 1761.

(a) DILLE.—Wanted parentage of Ezra Dille b July 31, 1785 in Wash., Co., Penna. d Oct. 27, 1851, m Mary McFarland Sept. 22, 1814. Their ch were Wm. b July 14, 1815, d Oct. 11, 1815; Samuel L. b Sept. 27, 1816, Aug. 24, 1840; Daniel L. Apr. 28, 1819-Sept. 14, 1889; John A. July 19, 1821-Dec. 18, 1896; Hannah June 10, 1823-Oct. 1910; Cyrus Mar. 1, 1826-Sept. 19, 1894;—T. R. D.

10653. SMITH.—Wanted parentage, gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith who lived nr Putney, Vt. in 1790. He was b 1744 and d in Gouverneur, N. Y. 1823. He m Olive Briggs b 1754, d 1838. Their ch were Joseph; Jonathan; Benjamin, Nathan and Isaac P. who m Abigail Johnson b 1788; Wanted her parentage.

(a) CRABB.—Wanted parentage, gen and Rev rec of John Crabb b 1753 and of his w Anne Lownsbury. They lived at Lansingburg, N. Y. and had a son Abyjah b 1780 who m Louise Button b 1784 d 1861.—R. L. V.

10654. ROOD.—Wanted parentage of Capt. David Rood who m Sarah Rogers in Salem, Wash., Co., N. Y. abt 1783.—L. L. G.

10655. BURNETT.—Roland Burnett b 1799 d at the age of 99 in Mo. emigrated from Ky. to Mo., and m Melinda—the 1st white ch b in Holt Co., Mo. Wanted maiden name of Melinda and gen of both Roland Burnett and Melinda with Rev rec.—L. G. B.

10656. WHITE.—Wanted ances of John, s of Wm. and Dianah White b Aug. 29, 1811, d June, 1879 m 1st Thankful, dau of Thomas and Samantha Fowler Clark. He and his bro Moses served in State Mil. about 1832, Allegheny Co., N. Y.—E. W.

10657. LUM.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Sylvanus Lum, b 1810, d 1872 at Clarendon, Mich., m Mary Bean (Bayn) at Batavia, Genesse Co., N. Y. in 1835. At the time of his marriage, Sylvanus lived in Orleans Co.,

N. Y. His father d when Sylvanus was about 9 yrs old. He had a bro Seth who d in Central Iowa. His sister Orpha m Nathaniel Bean, bro of Mary in 1835 also, and moved to Michigan, near Jackson. His mother lived in N. Y. many years after his father's death. Was his father's name Charles?—P. M. L. L.

10658. MURRAY.—George Murray b in Inverness, Scotland (year not known) came to America when quite young as a sol in the British army. He later m a Miss Snyder and settled at Reading, Pa. Later moved to Orange Co., N. Y. where he reared a family of eight boys and one girl, ending his life at this place. His 4th s, Wm. was b in 1773. Could this George Murray have been the Corp. in the pay roll of Capt. Robert Mullen's Co. of Marines, 1776? and reënlisted in 1777? This information greatly desired.—C. A. M. B.

10659. HERRIOTT.—Nathaniel Herriott b 1770 m Mary Chambers of Essex Co., N. J. about 1790. His father came from Scotland before the Rev. Did his father or the father of Mary Chambers have Rev rec?

(a) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of Thomas Thompson and of his sister Martha Thompson Herriott who where b about 1790 and lived and d near Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.—E. H. F.

10660. MADDUX-ELLIS.—Wanted gen of Marvin Maddux and Sally Ellis both natives of Ga., the parents of Wesley Maddux b in Ky. 1803. Also of James Henry Ellis b in Va., Nov. 25, 1828. Was there Rev rec. in any of these lines?

(a) VANGUNDY-ZUCK.—Wanted parentage of Annie VanGundy who m John Zuck in Pa., 1798. Also Rev rec in that line.

(b) LINTON.—Wanted ances of Mariah Eliza Linton who m David Zuck in Ross Co., Ohio, Apr. 11, 1833.

(c) GASTON.—Wanted maiden name of w of James Gaston b Apr. 15, 1747, s of John Gaston, patriot under British rule in Chester, S. C.—R. E. D.

10661. WINSLOW.—The Winslow Memorial, Vol. 1, p. 163 gives "John Winslow b at Barre, Mass. Mar. 27, 1769 a Rev sol." Have never been able to identify him with any of the John Winslow Rev records. He was the s of Jedediah and Sally Bigelow Winslow and d at Herman, N. Y. 1853 and is bur there. His childhood was spent in Vt. Can anyone give me his Rev rec?—F. B. F.

10662. CLINTON-MORRIS-PEASE-PIERSON.—Lawerence Clinton, b Ipswich, Mass. abt 1643 m 3rd w Margaret Painter Morris. Their sons Thomas; Joseph; George; Shubaal, b abt 1700, d Oct. 5, 1756 at Ft. Wm. Henry, m Elizabeth —came to New Haven before 1734. Is there rec of ser in French and Indian War? Rachel Pierson of Conn. about 1760 m Henry Clinton b

1727 s of Shubaal Clinton. In 1763 lived in Barkhamstead, Conn. but by 1765 had moved to New Milford. Did her husband or father have Rev rec, and was she a desc of Abraham Pierson who came to Boston in 1640 and d 1678? Mehitable Pease m at Barkhamstead, Conn. 1796 to Lyman Clinton b 1771 in New Milford. Wanted her parentage and Rev rec of father.

(a) **Toby-Wing.**—Wanted gen of Zacheus Toby and of his w Elizabeth Wing. (Said to be desc of early Quakers) In 1818 they lived in Butternut, N. Y. where their ch Deborah b 1818 and Catherine b 1828 (possibly others). Moved to Galesburg, Mich. Elizabeth Wing had bro Samuel and Jerome.

(b) **DURKEE.**—Wanted ances and place of b of Eugene Orlando Durkee b in N. J. 1833. Had sisters Mary m—Wakeley; Sarah; Anna m—Babcock and bro Walter. At one time lived at Vineland, N. J.—M. B.

10663. **WILLIAMS.**—Having war rec of Rev ances, Samuel Williams, would like names of his w and ch.—A.R.

10664. **LEE.**—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Lee, b 1724, m John Perrin, b 1721. Was she the dau of Charles?—W. R. W.

10665. **GREEN-MYER.**—Joshua Green b 1769, d 1846 m 1805 Elizabeth Myer, or Kentele Myer and lived for a great number of years at Havre de Grace, Md. Wanted parentage of each with their Rev rec.

(a) **CHANCE-HARRELL.**—James Chance b 1795 d 1863 m in Ga. Sarah Anne Harrell d 1862. James Chance ser with the La. mil in the War of 1812. Wanted his parentage. Did his father or grandfather have Rev rec?—P. G. C.

10666. **CURTIS.**—Hila (Highlia) Curtis b Oct. 16, 1782 d June 22, 1859 m William Wheeler. Their ch were Challenge Smith b 1800; Daniel Hotchkiss; John Nelson; Wm. Riley, b 1810; Ransley; George and Eunice. All the ch except Daniel moved to Mich. where he later located. Would like to corres with some of their desc. Hila Curtis Wheeler's father—Curtis, enlisted at Bristol, Conn. returned later and d there. His w drew a pension and she later m—Catlin. She lived to be 96 yrs old. Wanted father's Christian name and maiden name of mother.—J. B. R.

10667. **GIBBONS.**—Want parentage of Sarah Gibbons who m Thomas Thornburg in 1745. probably lived in Pa. Wanted ances and Colonial ser of Thomas Thornburg.

(a) **MOORE.**—Wanted ances and Rev rec of John Moore who lived in Balto., sometimes thought of Westmoreland Co., Pa. In 1790 he lived in Northumberland Co., Pa. where he probably d. He m Anne, dau of Thomas Thornburg.

(b) **DAVIS.**—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Davis who m Cornelius Putnam of Sutton,

Mass. Putnam and his w lived in Tolland, Conn. where some of their ch were b.—N. M. 10668. **DINSMORE.**—Adam Dinsmore and his bro Thomas ser in the War of 1812 in Erie, Pa. Adam m Margot Finley of Finley Lake, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. who was b abt 1786. They lived at Northeast Pa. Their ch were Wm.; and Nancy who m first—Bailey and 2nd,—McCumber; Isabel m Lorenzo Austin; Alexander b 1814 at Northeast, Pa.; Thomas; Diantha b 1820 m Robert McCartney; Jesse b 1816; Permenio; Eliza b 1809 m—Dinsmore and went West; Mary Jane, m James McCartney, bro of Robert. They took Church letters from the Presbyterian Church in 1832. Wanted dates and parentage and Rev rec of father of Adam Dinsmore. William Dinsmore m Isabel Porter Aug. 26, 1788, Third Presbyterian Church, Phila. Wanted parentage of both and names of their ch.

(a) **GILLETT.**—Jerusha Gillett b May 27, 1768 m Chauncy Barnes, and 2nd, Abel Pond, of Poultney, Vt. in 1806. She d in N. Y. State 1842. Wanted place of her m with Barnes, names of their ch and her parentage and Rev rec of her father.—E. G. M.

10669. **PARKER.**—Can anyone tell me where I can find the Bible of Titus Parker b Wallingford, Conn. Feb. 23, 1728 d Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. June 25, 1811? He was a blacksmith in Lennox, Mass. and was called "Titus of Lennox." Children b in Lennox were Rufus; Titus; Hannah; Linus; Elevada; Martha. Wanted maiden name of his w Martha.

(a) **HUSTON.**—Wanted parentae of Joseph Huston, Judge of Salien Co., Court, Mo. b Va. d Arrow Rock, Mo. 1865. He built the Arrow Rock Tavern which has been put in shape by the D.A.R. He m 1st, Sarah Brownlee, and 2nd, Elizabeth Lawless. Any inf of Benjamin Lawless and w Betsey Samuels, both of Bowling Green, Ky. will be greatly appreciated.

(b) **THOMPSON.**—Wanted parentage of Judge Philip W. Thompson, Judge of Salien Co. Court, Mo. b Va. 1790, d Arrow Rock, Mo. 1870, m in Old Franklin, Mo. 1818, Brunette Lawless.

(c) **SMITH-DANDRIDGE.**—Wanted name of father of Bartlett Smith b Nov. 25, 1734 d Dec. 29, 1797 who is said to have m Miss—Dandridge, sister of the w of George Washington. Bartlett m Susannah Spencer b Apr. 4, 1741. d June 26, 1803. Their s, Meriwether Smith who m Judith Woodson Childs. Ref. "The Woodsons and their Connections" by Henry Morton Woodson.

(d) **HALL.**—Wanted all inf of the Rev. Nathan Hall who, with his s, Rev. Randolph Hall, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis.—C. P. S.

10670. LUTZ-OR LUDWIG-BERRY.—Wanted inf concerning—Lutz, a baker in the Colonial Army. His ch were Sarah m—Carroll; Kate, m—Jenkins; Elizabeth, b 1786 m 1806 in Lancaster Co., Pa. Peter s of Peter and Margaret Kublings Berry. Peter Berry, Sr. served in Lancaster Co. mil. Would like to corres with any of his desc. Wanted also names of w and other ch of—Lutz.

(a) BROWN.—Thomas Brown b 1638, Lynn, Mass., m 1652 Mary Newhall. Was he a s of Peter Brown of the *Mayflower*?

(b) COX-REED.—Wanted parentage of Nancy or Sarah Cox b June 4, 1800, Middletown, Ohio, m abt 1820, Dayton, Ohio, Abraham, s of Brewster and Sarah Rogers Reed. Reed gen also desired.

(c) MARTIN.—Wanted christian names and dates of—Martin and w Margaret who lived in Weston, Va. their ch were William; John; James; Charles; Margaret; Polly; Nancy; and Catherine b 1800, m George Smith. Their dau Lovisa b Dec. 4, 1819, m 1836, David Crockett. The Martins moved to Butler Co., Ohio, and Ind.—L. C. B.

10671. HOWES.—Wanted all inf and parentage of Ebeneazer Howes, Jr. who was b Sept. 8, 1705, at Yarmouth, Mass. and moved to Stratford, Conn. abt 1735. His name disappears from the records at Yarmouth about 1735 and appears in the records at Stratford, Conn. He m Mary Brinsmaid.—E. B. L.

10672. HURD.—Wanted gen of Simeon Hurd who ser in the War of 1812. Family came from N. H. or Conn. to nr PanYan, Yates, Co., N. Y. m Annis Kidder.

(a) HARRINGTON.—Wanted gen of Lucas Harrington, Capt. in the War of 1812, m Martha Ailsworth. Capt. Harrington came to Elk Co., Pa. from New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y.—B. G. K.

10673. FAUNTROY.—Colonel Wm. Fauntroy of Naylor's Hold, Richmond Co. Va. b June 28, 1713 d 1793, m 1st, Elizabeth—and 2nd Peggy Murdock. Where did he gain his title of Col.? Did he give Rev ser. Wanted also the Rev ser of Joseph Fauntroy of Mars Hill, Richmond Co., Va. s of Col. Wm. and Peggy M. Fauntroy b May 30, 1754, d Dec. 1, 1815, m abt 1785 Elizabeth Foushee Fauntroy, his cousin. Wanted also Rev rec, dates and list of the ch of Bushrod Fauntroy of Spotsylvania Co., Va. s of Griffin and Anne Bushrod Fauntroy who m Elizabeth Foushee of Richmond Co., Va.—M. E. F.

10674. SANBORN.—Wanted records of the Sanborn family. Wanted parentage of Caleb Martin Sanborn b Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y. Had bros and sisters; Nelson; Luther, Julia and Marcella. Their father d 1848 in Michigan.—O. S. A.

10675. BRUCE.—Wanted maiden name of

Sarah—who m Moses Bruce abt 1765 at Worcester, Mass. Wanted also all dates of Sarah. Moses Bruce was a Minute Man in Capt. Josiah Fay's Co. Wanted date and place of his death.

(a) GOULD OR GOLD.—Wanted parentage of Anna Gould who m Durias Hatch at Roxbury, Vt., Apr. 10, 1804.—G. H. N.

10676. RICE.—Wanted Rev rec of Josiah Rice of Framingham, Mass. or of Buckminster Rice b July 19, 1765, s of Josiah and Mary Rice of Framingham, Mass.—L. H. R. J.

10677. MERRIFIELD-BRITTON.—Wanted gen of, dates and rec of the Signing of the Association Test by Thomas (5) Merrifield of Dedham, Mass. Merrifield family originally from Dorchester. Thomas (5) m Mary — abt 1735. Wanted her maiden name and parentage. Their ch were Sarah b 1736; Timothy 1739; Asaph 1741; Phoebe 1742; Hannah 1745. The last-named widow Hannah Merrifield Ranstead m 2nd Seth Britton, Rev sol of East Westmoreland, N. H. Wanted Britton gen.—A. M. J.

10678. ELLERY-BRUCE-PERHAM.—Wanted Rev rec, names of ch of Benjamin Ellery (1725-1797) of Newport, R. I., bro of Wm. Ellery, the "Signer," m 2nd, Mehitable Redwood. Their s Abraham Redwood Ellery, b 1773 m Rebecca Bruce. Wanted her dates and parentage, and Rev ser of her father. Their s, Abraham Redwood Ellery, Jr., b 1796, m 1819 Rachel Perham of Upton, Mass., dau of Aaron, b 1775, d 1833, m 1st, Henrietta Bartlett, b 1776 and 2nd Betsey Hill (1780-1844). Wanted ances of both Henrietta Bartlett and Betsey Hill with any Rev record in the line. Aaron Perham was the s of Benj. (1733-1812) and Rachel Clemens. Wanted her ances.—E. M. C.

10679. HOLMAN.—James Holman of Goochland Co., Va., was Burgess 1732-1740. Wanted his parentage. Henry Holman was in Capt. Gunby's Regt. Washington Co. Wanted his parentage. Who was Capt. Holman whose funeral took place in Goochland Co., Va., June 12, 1759?—D. B. H.

10680. SYLVESTER-WARE.—Wanted all inf of Solomon Sylvester b 1779 m 1804 in Cazenovia, N. Y., Susannah Ware b 1784, d 1815. Their dau Angelina b 1812 m David Field, 1831, d Dec. 19, 1863. Wanted names of their other ch and Rev rec of father of Solomon Sylvester and also of his w Susannah Ware.—A. F. G.

10681. SCOFIELD.—Ebenezer Scofield, Rev sol had s Seely b 1781 d 1813 m Lydia Pixley. Wanted dates of her b and d.—E. S. S.

10682. RIDGWAY.—Wanted Colonial ser of Richard Ridgway who m Elizabeth Drews and lived nr Trenton, N. J. Wanted also Colonial ser of David Ridgway who m Jane Burr in 1762.—F. S.

10683. THOMPSON.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of father of Caleb Thompson who m Elizabeth Honeywell and was in the War of 1812 and lived in Warren Co., Pa.

(a) MARSH.—Wanted ances of Joseph Marsh who m Maria Philips and lived and d nr Kiantone, Pa. His bros and sisters were Susan; Phoebe; William; Thomas and Ross.

(b) WEDDLE.—Wanted parentage of William; Dave and John Weddle b in N. Y. City.

(c) GRUMMONS.—Wanted ances of John W. Grummons b in N. Y. was in the Civil War at Sparta, Wisc.—F. E. G.

10684. HARTLEY-FRASER.—Mary Ann Fraser was dau of Mary Hartley of Charleston, S. C., and Lewis Alexander Fraser. They settled in St. John, N. B., and he was the s of Adam Alexander Fraser. Wanted all inf of Hartley and Fraser families.—L. C. B.

10685. HOLMAN.—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Holman who lived in Hagerstown, Md., and d in Washington Co., Pa., m Catherine Sheplar. Their ch were Anne; Mary; Margaret; Ellen; Hannah; Adam; Joseph; Catherine; John and Elizabeth. Tradition says that he entered the Rev at Phila. and was commissioned Capt. Can this be proved?—L. J. R.

10686. HARDIN.—Wanted parentage of Adam Hardin who m — Tabor abt 1780. Adam Hardin was Wilkes Co., Ga., in 1789 and later went to Putnam Co. His s John was a pioneer of Troup Co., Ga. Was Adam's father a sol in the Rev?—W. R.

10687. FORD.—Wanted ances and names of ch of Capt. Jesse Ford who ser in New Haven Alarm 1779, Tyron's invasion of Conn. Would like to corres with his desc.

(a) SALISBURY.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Rebecca Salisbury w of Abijah Ford of Hebron, Conn., a Rev sol. Abijah and Rebecca were both bur at Salisbury, N. Y.

(b) BURWELL.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Elizabeth Burwell w of Amos Coe, Rev sol. Lived at Southbury, Conn., 1790, and removed to Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where their dau Clarissa Coe was b.

(c) LEE.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Rane Lee who m Zebinus Poole Dec. 20, 1782, at Dighton, Mass.—F. F. P.

10688. TAYLOR - WALTON.—William Taylor of the Rev lived nr Ruckersville, Culpepper Co., Va., m — Walton. Had 9 sons and 1 dau Elizabeth. Sons were William, Jr., b 1774; Bars; Henry and John. Wanted names of the other five. Just after the Rev, said William Taylor, Sr., and family moved to Elbert, or Wilkes Co., Ga., and settled on Hickings Creek, nr Savannah River. Some of the family later removed to Va. and other states. Wanted parentage of Wm. Taylor and his Rev rec. George Walton, signer, had a bro Jesse.

Wanted names of his w and ch. Did he have a dau Mary who m Wm. Taylor?—A. T. T.

10689. WEBB.—Col. Azariah Webb b at Windham, Conn., Oct. 11, 1748, d at Guildhall, Vt., Apr. 10, 1846, m Lucy Andrews who d at Guildhall, Vt., Oct. 6, 1803, age 58 yrs. Wanted date and place of their m; names of their ch with their dates of b and names of persons they m. Col. Azariah was a resident of Piermont, N. H., during Rev.—K. J. B.

10690. KENNEDY.—Wanted ances and family of Thomas Kennedy (Canade) of Hartford, or East Hartford, Conn., who d abt 1751. Did he have sons, John; Samuel and David, who was bapt Mar. 7, 1750, at East Hartford?

(a) WOOD.—Wanted ances with dates of Robert Wood of East Windsor, Conn., m Abigail dau of Nathaniel Barber who m Mary Filley July 2, 1711. Their ch were Robert; Capt. John; Abigail; Robert; Obadiah; James; Jemima; Mary and Chloe.—M. B. A.

10691. LEONARD-BIGGS.—James Leonard of Pa. m Jane Biggs of Va. Their s Harvey, b Nov. 20, 1812, in Warren Co., Ohio, m Pelagie Bengnoir b 1814 at St. Louis, Mo. Their dau Pelagie m John Ryan and later moved to Cato. Harvey Leonard was Sheriff of Dearborn Co., Ind., for yrs, his father having moved there when he was a young boy. Wanted parentage, dates and places of b of James Leonard and his w Jane Briggs.

(a) CUNNINGHAM.—Rebecca Lauck dau of Peter (1753-1839) Winchester, Va., m John Cunningham of Va. Wanted his parentage with dates.

(b) FOUT-GROVE (GROFF, VAN GROFF).—Greenberry Fout m Ann Eliza Grove of Frederick Co., Md. Wanted both lines with dates and Rev rec of ances.—P. J. McH.

10692.—DEYO - KETCHAM - HOUSE.—Wanted ances of Wm. Deyo and also of his w Elizabeth Ketcham b 1775 d 1861. Their s was Dr. Palmer Deyo. Wanted also ances of Norris G. House of Hartford, Conn.—L. D. N.

10693. WOOD.—Wanted Rev rec of Ephraim Wood of Middleboro, Mass., b abt 1715, d 1781, m 1st Mary Lazelle and 2nd Mary (Leach) Soule. Had dau Hulda, b 1765. Did she m Samuel Marsh, of Hartland, Vt.?

(a) COOK.—Wanted parentage of Daniel Cook b 1763 at Northampton, Mass. Served as sol in Capt. Ebenezer Strong Co., Hampshire Co., Mass. mil, m abt 1791 Rebecca Pomeroy. Moved to Rochester, N. Y., and d 1806 at Marcellus, N. Y.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted parentage of Albinus Davis b Mar. 26, 1765, at Hagerstown, Md., m abt 1790 Sarah Carter and removed in 1795 to Elm Grove, W. Va. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Carter b Dec. 31, 1769.

(c) SMITH.—Wanted date and place of b and parentage of Sylvanus Smith who m Diana or

Dianah Fisk before 1774 and was living nr Woodstock, Vt., in 1790.—J. O. D.

10694. MILLS.—Wanted dates of b & d, parentage and all other inf abt J. Mills who signed the Association Test, Aug. 16, 1776, at Nottingham, N. H. John (Job)? Mills from Dearfield Parade, N. H., m 1746 Anne (5) Cilley (Capt. Joseph (4) Nottingham, N. H., b 1726. John (Job?) and Anne Cilley Mills are bur in Nottingham, N. H., but tombstones are illegible, and dates are not on town records. Their ch were Alice b 1748, m Sgt. Charles Glidden; Capt. Joseph b 1749 was in Gen. Joseph Cilley's Regt. in 1775, so was probably at war and did not sign Association Test.—A. M. J.

10695. RICHARDSON - WILLIAMS. — Amos Richardson, a Rev sol was b Jan. 10, 1741, in Va. Married 1765 Mary Peterson and d 1815 in Edgefield Dist., S. C. Was a member of Capt. William Butler's Co. of volunteer mil. The ch David, b 1767; Susannah 1769; Ruth 1771. David m Frances Williams b 1773, d 1820, had 9 ch. Susannah m Young Allen and had 3 ch. Ruth m Benj. Bunting and had 3 ch. Wanted parentage of Amos Richardson and also of Frances Williams.—S. S. H.

10696. COLE.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of Azor Cole who came to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., from somewhere in New England soon after the Rev. His ch were Azor L.; and John C.—A. L. C.

10697. FOSTER.—Wanted Rev rec of William Foster b 1733 at Tisbury, Mass., m 1760 Deborah Lewis and d at Ashfield, Mass., 1801.

(a) HALL.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Hall b 1781 nr Abbeville, S. C., moved to Forsythe Co., Ga., m Mary Hamilton and d 1854.

(b) PEEPLES.—Wanted any inf of Nathan Peeples whose dau Nancy m John Radford Browning in Culpeper Co., Va.

(c) HOWARD.—Wanted Rev rec of William Howard whose dau Elizabeth m Lieut. Edward Douglas in N. C.

(d) DAVIS.—Wanted inf concerning the grandparents of Jefferson Davis. His father's sister m John Smith of Augusta Co., Va. Was his grandfather a Rev sol.—E. S. L.

10698. WILLIAMS.—Wanted parentage and names of ch of Isaac and Elizabeth Williams probably of Mass. One s Oliver was Capt. in Col. George H. Nellis' Regt from Montgomery Co., N. J., War of 1812. Wounded at Sackett Harbor. He m Rachel Swift who was b at Lebanon, Conn., afterward lived at Fabius, N. Y.

(a) SWIFT.—Wanted parentage and names of ch of John and Jerusha Swift of Mansfield, Conn. Their s John b Aug. 23, 1761, enlisted from same place in Rev War, m Ann Throope of Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 19, 1782. He d at Fabius, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1838.—J. M. D.

10699. LEWIS.—Thomas Lewis, one of the drafters of the Augusta, Va., Resolution; Burgess; and also ser in the Rev d 1790. He was the s of John and Margaret Lynn Lewis. Wanted names of his ch and who they m.

(a) HARVEY.—William Harvey moved from Va. to Silver Creek, Madison Co., Ky., abt 1790. His ch were William, m Elizabeth Cook; Nancy m Thomas Phelps; Polly m Thomas Patterson; Rice m Polly Walkup. There were other ch wanted their names. Wanted also name of his w and his Rev rec.—E. H. H.

10700. HUSTON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Houston b May 17, 1809, in Hamilton Co., Ohio, m David Carroll. Her bros and sisters were Paul; Samuel; James and Wm. Houston and Martha who m Thomas Burns; and Elizabeth who m David Williamson. Did they have Rev ances?—A. B. C.

10701. WRIGHT-DORROH.—Wanted gen of Pleasant Timothy Wright of S. C. who m Susan Andison whose mother was — Long. He moved from Abbeville Court House, S. C., to Green Co., Ala., abt 1815. James Dorrah m Belinda Hyle Wright and moved from Laurens Co., S. C., to Green Co., Ala. His bros were Samuel and John who settled in Perry Co., Ala., and another bro who settled in Noxubee Co., Miss. Wanted James Dorrah's parentage and country from which they came.—M. L. F.

10702. WELLS.—Wanted parentage with dates of Henry Wells b Dec. 25, 1776, m Mar. 17, 1805, Sophia Breed, dau of Prentice and Mercy Breed of Stonington, Conn. Did his father die in Rev?—E. W. H.

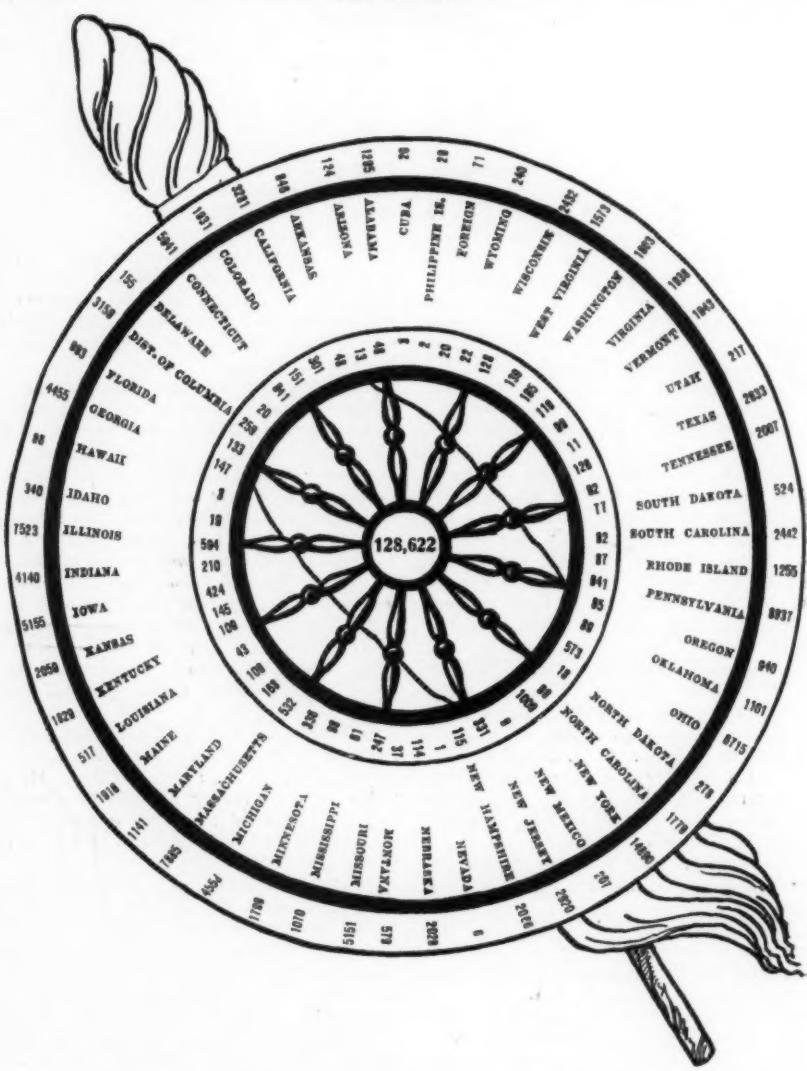
10703. HERBERT.—Wanted ances and their nativity of Walter Herbert, Sr., who settled in Newberry Co., S. C., before the Rev. He was father of Esq. Walter Herbert of Newberry Co., S. C., who d abt 1855, and of Rebecca Herbert who m Isaac Jenkins of Newberry Co., S. C.—H. M. M.

10704. VANVALKENBURG - HARRISON.—James VanValkenburg b Jan. 20, 1781, m in Chatham, N. Y., in what is now Columbia Co., Sally Harrison. Wanted dates of b, m & d of Sally Harrison, her parentage and Rev rec of her father. The grandfather of James Van Valkenburg received land in what is now Columbia Co. Wanted names of James' parents. He d Apr. 1, 1882, age 101 yrs 2 mo & 21 days.

(a) CRIPPIN.—Daniel Crippin b Feb. 26, 1786, m Lovicy — b Dec. 26, 1785. Wanted parentage of both their dau Angelica Crippin b Apr. 21, 1813, m in Otsego Co., N. Y., James Fletcher VanValkenburg, s of James and Sally Harrison VanValkenburg.—M. E. E.

10705. REYNOLDS.—Wanted gen of Sidney Reynolds who m Ellen dau of Hiram Farnum, all of Vt., and d in Vt. abt 1850. Wanted also any inf of the Farnum family.—E. R. T.

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MAGAZINE**



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